The New-York Times.

VOL. X.---NO. 2874. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Discussion of the the Disunion Question in the Senate.

Senator Hale's Views on the President's Message and Secession.

Violent Harangue of Senator Iverson, of Georgia.

Strong Union Speech of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Passage of the Homestead Bill, the Pension Bill, and the West Point Bill in the House.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Important Action of the Governors of Virginia and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Committee on the Judiciary had under consideration to-day the case of Judge WATROUS, of Texas. Much testimony has been adduced, tending so strongly against him that it is understood they will report soon in favor of his impeachment. Gov. HOUSTON is understood to have done much to bring about this result. I am told by a gentleman from Texas that WATROUS is understood to sympathize with the secession movement in Texas.

Mr. REYNOLDS, the successor of S. M. BURROUGHS, of New-York, appeared in the House to-day and took the oath and his seat on the Republican side.

Senator BAKER, of Oregon, the successor of DELAZON SMITH, arrived to-day, and appeared in the Senate and took the oath and his seat on the Republican side. He was warmly welcomed by the Republicans. While waiting to take the oath, LANE, of Oregon, spoke, and referring to the Territorial question, he attempted to be severe. He evidently aimed at BAKER. The Putnam Phalanx arrived to-day. They were received by the Light Infantry, and welcomed by the Mayor in an appropriate speech, which was conservative and conciliatory. The company creates a favorable impression.

Mr. HAMLIN will tender his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February, with a retiring speech, which will, it is thought, reflect somewhat the policy of the incoming Administration.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky, arrived to-day. He has consulted with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and believes that Kentucky will stand firmly by the Union.

Senator HALE desires it to be understood, and he so stated frequently, that he did not invite nor threaten civil war; he only expressed the opinion that war would result inevitably from secession.

Senator IVERSON's attack upon Gov. HOUSTON, of Texas, is severely censured by the Democrats. He called HOUSTON a treacherous old hoary-headed villain, a traitor to his country, and the Julius Cæsar of Texas. He was very violent. No one rebuked him, though he frequently referred to the Republicans as black, treacherous assassins, &c. The secret of IVERSON's speech is charged, by those who profess to know, to be an effort to recover lost ground in Georgia, where his anxiety for a reelection became so odious that he was charged by his former supporters with wishing to prostitute the secession sentiment of his State to his own personal aggrandisement. He characterizes secession as revolution, and justifies it.

REAGAN, of Texas, has arrived, and says that the Legislature of that State will certainly be called together at an early day, to consult on the secession movement.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, is arranging for a commission to South Carolina, to urge delay in her action. It is said that Ex-President TYLER, Senator HUNTER and W. C. RIVES will constitute the commission. The Union men of Virginia express great confidence in the success of this move.

The Governor of Kentucky is understood to contemplate the same step, and Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, JAMES GUTHRIE and CRITTENDEN will be appointed a Commission. This example will probably be followed by all the border States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, formerly of JACKSON's Cabinet, is out in another letter, denouncing secession as treason and criminal. He quotes MADISON, JEFFERSON, RANDOLPH and RITCHIE, his old compatriots, to sustain his position, and urges strongly MADISON's declaration in favor of the Union of the States; that the majority must govern; and that it is treason to secede.

A question has arisen respecting the Supreme Court in case of secession. Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama, of the Supreme Bench, must follow the example of the Federal District Judges of the seceding States, if they go out. He is understood to be a strong Union man, but gentlemen from his State say they will call upon him to resign. The question is, can a Federal Judge properly and impartially retain his seat when his native State becomes a foreign Government?

Private letters received from Mr. LINCOLN by a special friend of his here, urge moderation and forbearance. He desires everything done that is possible, without regarding his party or the North, to harmonize the sections. He speaks in high terms of the articles in the NEW-YORK TIMES and the Albany *Journal*.

Secretary FLOYD has written a letter home for publication, in which he defends the right of secession, but urges joint action by the Southern States. He thinks bloodshed will be avoided, and that the Union will be speedily reconstructed, as neither section can do without the other. One phrase is that "the mouth cannot do without the belly, nor the belly without the mouth." While all the material interests of the North must suffer from a separation, the South will find her reliance upon English commerce deceptive. He expresses surprise at such a reliance, in view of the fact that British gold and influence are the chief cause of the present difficulties. He urges that a State Convention be held, and recommends a General Convention of all the Southern States. The letter is said to be very able. This verifies the report in the TIMES recently, that part of the Cabinet would repudiate the President's positions.

Secretary TOUCEY entertained the Putnam Phalanx this evening at his residence. It was a pleasant affair. Eloquent and conservative speeches were made. The Mayor welcomed the Phalanx on the steps of the National, and Capt. STEWART replied for the Company. Secretaries CASS, FLOYD and THOMPSON, Mayor BERRETT, and many officers of the Army and Navy were present. Capt. STEWART also made a speech in behalf of the Company to Secretary TOUCEY. It was patriotic and conservative. It is right to say that Capt. STEWART denied the charges made against him at Baltimore, as he did not say what the telegraphic dispatches stated. In reply to him, Secretary TOUCEY said he was delighted to welcome his friends to Washington at this time. A fearful crisis was at hand, and it was well for Northern men to see things as they were from this stand-point. He believed there was conservatism enough left in the country to save the Republic from the destruction now threatening its existence. These were, indeed, perilous times for the Union, and he was pleased to see around him the emblems of that period which witnessed the Union's birth. This, too, was the propitious hour for visiting the tomb of the Father of his country. The company seemed deeply impressed with the remarks of their distinguished guests.

Discussion rages high in some of the hotels to-night. Some high words have passed. There is a larger collection of people here than in any previous year.

The report that Secretary COBB goes out to-morrow is reiterated by his friends to-night. PHILIP R. CLAYTON, who has been his assistant and chief adviser, succeeds him in that case.

The rumor that troops had been ordered to Fort Monroe is not true.

I am authorized to say that no additional force has or will be sent to any Southern fortification. Col. ANDERSON's request will therefore not be complied with to send additional forces to Fort Moultrie.

Dispatches to Government received at this place from Mr. REED, our Minister to China, state that American sympathy for the rebels in China is working greatly to the disadvantage of the object of the missionaries in that country. Their success depends much upon the action of this country, and while that impression prevails, their success is very doubtful. The Allied Army was within twelve miles of Peking. They would undoubtedly enter the city, without serious difficulty, unless peace was previously arranged. The dispatches are interesting. O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

With a view to relieve the present financial embarrassment of the Government, Mr. PHELPS made a proposition this morning in the Committee of Ways and Means, to issue $10,000,000, in the form of Treasury Notes. The consideration of this proposition was postponed for a short time, as the Secretary of the Treasury's report on the finances is not printed, and the members of the Committee are not yet prepared to decide on the proper method of relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The Speaker will not announce the Special Committee on that part of the President's Message referring to secession troubles until Monday, desiring meanwhile to consult with the members of the different State delegations in order to make the best selections.

EDWIN R. REYNOLDS, of New-York, elected successor to BURROUGHS, deceased, was qualified, and took his seat in the House to-day.

The vote on the Homestead bill, in that body, was about the same as that on which the President vetoed at the last session, the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

Among the propositions privately discussed, is one looking to the appointment of a delegation by conservative members of Congress from the Slaveholding States, to proceed to the South Carolina Convention, with a view to a conference and an appeal to that State to pause in her present movement.

The suggestion is made in intelligent circles, that when the Special Committee on Mr. BOTELER's resolution shall have been announced, the influential and conservative men in each State will communicate with the members of the Committee therefrom, thus contributing, to the extent of their power, to some practicable mode for quieting the present political excitement.

Several schemes are already discussed. One of them is to make an effort to conciliate at least a large majority of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, whatever course the extreme States may pursue.

The Putnam Phalanx arrived to-day and were received by the Washington Light Infantry, and entertained by Secretary TOUCEY in the course of the evening.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1860.

The greater portion of to-day was consumed by the two Houses in listening to the reading of the immensely long Message of the President. The portion relating to the political state of the country was read with profound attention; but no sooner was this concluded than a buz of conversation sprung up, which drowned the voice of the reading clerk.

No debate upon the merits of the message took place in either House. In the Senate, Mr. CLINGMAN seized the first moment to deliver a secession *pronunciamento*. He thought the best thing that Cangress could do would be to make an equitable division of the public property, between the North and South, and let the Union be dissolved in peace. He could have no confidence in Republican professions. He had no doubt that Mr. LINCOLN would begin his administration with a pacific and conciliating declaration of principles; but that he would abandon the policy of conciliation as soon as he got possession of power. He thinks North Carolina on the eve of secession and revolution. There are but two parties in the State, viz: that which favors immediate secession, and that which proposes to wait a few weeks or months, in order to see whether Mr. LINCOLN will attempt to invade their rights.

Mr. CRITTENDEN gave a merited rebuke to CLINGMAN, in saying that he hoped no Senator would follow his bad example. He made a touching appeal to the national and conservative sentiment of Senators. He declared that he differed from Mr. CLINGMAN in almost everything he had said; but strangely enough, the latter responded by saying that he agreed with the Senator from Kentucky in everything he had said. It would be difficult to reconcile this statement with his proposition to divide the public property between the two sections, and go home. And, by the way, Mr. CLINGMAN and his *confreres* will reckon without their host, if they expect to have any share in the public property, after secession. Not a foot of the public lands, not a ship, nor a regiment, nor anything pertaining to the army and navy, will be given as a reward to treason and disaffection to the Union. Beautiful story, indeed, that we are to pay them for breaking up the Union!

Mr. CLINGMAN is prompted to unwonted zeal just now by the fact that he is a candidate for reelection to the Senate. It is a singular fact, that even in a conservative State like North Carolina, extraordinary zeal for Slavery, though it should be carried to the extent of threatening the Union, always pays. It is erring on the safe side.

The Message is a piece of political mosaic, which does great credit to the ingenuity of the artist. It represents all shades of the "Democracy," from those who with Gen. JACKSON, advocate the coercion of refractory States, to those who with CALHOUN, claim a sovereign right in the States to walk out of the Union, without molestation by the Federal authorities. The President commences his argument by utterly denying the right of secession and nullification; by claiming the right, and proclaiming the duty of enforcing the laws, no matter who offends against them; and he supports these propositions by quoting Gen. JACKSON's celebrated proclamation of 1832, against the nullifiers. Having established himself on this impregnable basis, he proceeds to deal with the case in hand; and at once, by a precipitous leap heels over head, he suddenly throws himself upon the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and declares that the Federal Government has no right to enforce the laws against a seceding State. Not content with quoting Gen. JACKSON on one side, and the Resolutions of '98 on the other, and indorsing both, he attempts to involve Mr. MADISON in his own inconsistency by quoting him on both sides. He sets out with declaring secession to be simply a revolutionary right, and he winds up with the positive and dogmatic declaration, according to the most approved South Carolina theories, that it is an inherent constitutional right, which the Federal Government has no power to resist. He admits, and even insists in the course of his argument, that the revenue may be collected at the ports of the seceding State, and intimates that this act of sovereignty should be exercised; yet he concludes by conceding to the State a perfect right of secession, without let or hindrance.

The President, in his desire to please everybody—the Republicans excepted, of course—will find that he has pleased nobody; and, indeed, that he has only succeeded in making himself ridiculous, not to say contemptible, in the eyes of the world. He has demonstrated nothing so clearly, in his argument, as his weakness and irresolution; while in his recommendations he has shown himself incapable of rising above the views and projects of a low, slavery-propagating, Democratic partisan.

Only think of the absurdity of proposing a Federal Convention, in order to engraft the policy of a Slave Code for the Territories on the Constitution, as an indispensable condition of the perpetuity of the Union! Is the President imbecile? Has he forgotten that the attempt to fasten this policy upon the slave-ridden Democracy at Charleston caused its dissolution? And has he forgotten that the candidate of the seceding minority, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, failed to receive one vote in a hundred in the Free States, for the reason that this Slave-Code plank was in his platform? How infatuated, then, must the President be to suppose that three-fourths of the whole North will now sanction it? Really, it would seem that the Old Public Functionary is in his dotage; for in no other way can this silly recommendation be explained.

The other propositions which the President proposes to incorporate in the Constitution are on a par with this slave code suggestion. The one is "the recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it exists, or may hereafter exist." Mr. MADISON informs us that the Convention of 1787 carefully excluded the words *slaves* and *slavery* from the Constitution, because they were "not willing to recognize the idea of property in man." But we are now told by a "Democratic" President that the Union will be dissolved unless this revolting idea, which was scouted by Mr. MADISON and his associates, shall be added to the Constitution, in express terms.

His last proposition is like unto this: He insists upon a more express recognition of the right of slave-catching, *eo nomine*, in the Constitution, with a declaration that all laws of States contravening it are null and void. Also, that the Fugitive Slave law is to be made a part of the Constitution!

It is impossible to speak with respect of such recommendations. They would disgrace a South Carolina stump orator or village editor, and, coming from any other source than the President of the United States, they would be beneath contempt. I predict that the President will become the laughing-stock of the country.

I understand that the members and Senators from Tennessee, as well as Kentucky, are strongly for the Union, and speak in no amiable spirit of the mad pranks of South Carolina. One gentleman, speaking for his own county, which is one of the wealthiest and most slaveholding in Middle Tennessee, declares that he doubts if there is a single Disunionist within its limits. The members from East Tennessee are thorough-going Unionists. A Democratic member from Kentucky, who supported BRECKINRIDGE, declared recently that South Carolina, though the poorest State in the Union, made more noise than all the other States; and he protested against her dragging Kentucky into disunion. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

The Senate assembled at noon.

A prayer was offered up.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) appeared and took his seat.

The Journal was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved that a number of volumes be published in relation to the Pacific Railroad for the use of the Senate.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved the reference of the President's Message, so far as it relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a Special Committee.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law for establishing an armed Police force in the Border States, Slave and Free, for the purpose of maintaining general peace between the States, and preventing the invasion of States by citizens of another, and also for the efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that it be made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of EDWARD D. BAKER, of Oregon.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—I was very much in hopes that there would have been a Message that would have commended itself to somebody. I was not sanguine of its pleasing myself, but I did hope it would please some one, and that the President would have looked things in the face. I have read it somewhat carefully, and if I understand it, and I think I do, it is this: First—That South Carolina has just cause for seceding. Second—That she has no right to secede. Third—That we have no right to prevent her seceding. That is the amount of the Message, substantially. Then the President goes on to represent this as a great and powerful country, and that no State has a right to secede from it; that all the power of the country, if I understand the President, consists in what DICKENS makes the English Constitution consist—the power to do nothing. Now, Sir, I think it was incumbent on the President of the United States to have pointed out and recommended to Congress some rule, and to have told us what he recommended us to do. But, in my judgment, he has entirely avoided this. He has failed to look the thing in the face. He has acted like the ostrich—hid his head, and thereby thought to escape the danger. The only way to escape the danger is to look it in the face; and I think the country did expect from the President some exposition of decided policy. I confess, for one, I was rather indifferent as to what that policy would be, but I did hope it would be decisive. But he has utterly failed in that respect. I think that the state of things in this country looks to one of two things: it looks to absolute submission, not on the part of Southern States, but on the part of the North, to an abandonment of their position. It looks to a surrender of that popular sentiment which has been uttered through the constituted forms of the ballot-box; or it looks to open war. That is what it looks to, and we need not shut our eyes to the fact. It means war to the State which has put herself in the attitude of secession, and she looks upon it so, and asks no counsel. She has considered it so, and has armed herself. If I understand things, it looks to that and nothing else. I understand there was a remedy suggested in one of the papers in this city. It was, that the President and Vice-President elect should be inaugurated. That would be a great concession; and then, being inaugurated, they should quietly resign. But I think that would not settle the question. Should they resign, there would be as much difficulty as to who would take their places, as there was before. I do not wish to say a word that would cause irritation, or add to the feeling of bitterness which really exists in the country. Not one. I would bear and forbear before I would say such a word. But I tell you the plain truth, that the way is to look the thing in the face, and see where we are. And what is the issue that is presented, but that the constitutional will of the public opinion, expressed through the forms of the Constitution, will not be submitted to? And if war is the alternative, let it come in any form or in any shape. The Union is dissolved, and it cannot be held together as a Union if that is the alternative upon which we go into an election. If it is pronounced and determined that the vote of the majority expressed through the regular constituted forms of the Constitution will not be submitted to, then, Sir, this is not a Union of equals. It is a Union of a dictatorial oligarchy on the one side, and a herd of slaves and cowards on the other. That is it—nothing more or less. And this is not a Union of equals. If this discussion is proceeded with, I shall take occasion to address myself to that phase of the controversy which is so constantly, perseveringly and continually held up, that the Northern States are the aggressors. We have a set of presses and politicians among us who have perverted the public voice and the public interests, ministering to a depraved appetite, and they have lent their interest to aspersions and slanders on the people among whom they live, and upon whom they feed; and I very much fear our friends on the other side have listened too much to their aspersions, rather than to their own convictions of what the trouble is. I desire, if this discussion proceeds, to show up what I conceive to be the true character of this position, so far as it relates to the North. I only speak for one State, and but for the half of that. And let me say, I have no fear, not the slightest. No doubt—not the minutest. Let the result of this controversy be what it may; let it be settled in any form it may; let it be drenched in blood if it may, I have no fear but the little State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, will stand acquitted—not before posterity—I don't care so much about that—but she will stand acquitted before the civilized world, and by the verdict of to-day and of Christendom. I have no such distrust of the position that State occupies that I wish to appeal from the present to the future. No, Sir. I say this—that State, upon the Constitution, and upon the record, and upon the truth of history, will stand to-day and forever fully acquitted of every charge that can be brought against her, looking to any infraction, on her part, of the Constitution, or any of its provisions, be they onerous or otherwise. Let me say further, if there are those who look to the settlement of this controversy by further concession from the North, I think they mistake. I think we have conceded too much, we have compromised too much, and we have got to that position of things, whenever any fault is found, there is the ever-recurring remedy of statesmen, of still further concessions from the North. I agree, Sir, that under the Constitution of the United States, you are entitled to demand and have an honest and fair discharge of that obligation which is imposed on all the States in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, and I am willing, perfectly willing, that there shall be an honest and fair and faithful performance of that pledge. I listened to the Senator from North Carolina, and I agree with very much that he said. But I can tell that Senator, if he will sum up every case of injury and suffering and aggression by the whole North of the Free States upon the rights they have to recapture fugitive slaves, and put them all down in the darkest colors, and draw it as hideous as truth and fancy can make it, and then I can show you aggressions on the constitutional rights of citizens of the Free States that will infinitely outweigh and outnumber every aggression by the Free States upon the rights of the South in regard to their slaves. We are trying an experiment, and I believe we are in its crisis. I have never been of that number of Fourth of July orators who glorify the country. I have uniformly said, we are but in the beginning of an experiment. We talk of our Republic. Why, Sir, it has not outlived the ages of the soldiers who fought its battles and gained its victories. I believe Rome existed as a Republic for 600 years. That is something to be proud of. But we have not survived a lifetime of the men who fought the battles of liberty, or the patriots and sages who formed our Constitution and Government. We have obtained what we have obtained by great effort and at great price. It was not the mere price of the Revolution, or the mere price of the blood that was shed, or the patriot counsels that formed the Constitution. But, away back, centuries upon centuries, in English history, when power and principle contended—in all those centuries, there has been going on a contest which is culminating in our experiment here. No patriot blood poured out on the battle-fields of civil war in England has been insignificant in this conflict. I will add this, that we shall present a most humiliating spectacle to this world, if, at this time, when, by the acknowledgment of the President of the United States, the blessings of Heaven have descended upon this people in all the channels of their industry and business—at a time when, by the confession of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) last year on this floor, this General Government was faithfully performing all its functions in relation to the Slave States and every State—I say, under such circumstances of a faithful Government, and I will add of a subservient Judiciary, if this Confederacy should burst, and this glorious community of States be dissevered and fail, by the doubtful contingency of State action, to carry out the experiment of human liberty, and when at the very day and hour that we are coming to such a result, the States of Italy, having for centuries gone through a baptism of blood, and taught by the despotism of centuries, are coming together to unite their energies for liberty and progress; then, if we, untaught by all the past and reckless of the present, and blind to the future, should madly dash ourselves upon this dark ocean, whose shores no eye of prophecy or of faith can discern, I do not know what is to be the future. But I do hope, if we cannot settle things in the spirit in which they ought to be settled, we will at least have the courage and the manhood to look the thing straight in the face, and understand what it is. I know nothing about the policy of the incoming Administration; but it has been my fortune since I had a seat on this floor to find myself uniformly in opposition to the Administration, and I am far from certain that I shall not take the same position with regard to the incoming Administration. One thing is certain, if it quails in the performance of its duty, if it hesitates, as Mr. BUCHANAN has done, to look clearly in the face of the difficulty, and mark out a policy, and sustain it with honesty and patriotism, it certainly will not find me among its supporters.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said he should not have spoken, but, as the Senator had presented the issue, he felt it incumbent on him to speak.

Mr. HALE said he only spoke for himself, without consultation with any one.

Mr. BROWN said he wished to know if the issue was, that the South was to submit to the election of Mr. LINCOLN, and all the issues of this election, or war was to be the result?

Mr. HALE said all who heard him would bear him witness, that he had only said what he thought would be an inevitable consequence.

Mr. BROWN—Where is the war to come from? From South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas? Does the Senator mean that we are going to make war on the North? If he does, let me say to him, once for all, that he is most egregiously mistaken. All we ask is, that we be allowed to depart in peace. And do you mean to say that this is not to be allowed—that we shall neither have peace in the Union nor be allowed the poor boon of going out? If that be the attitude, then war is inevitable. We feel that any American citizen, not blinded by passion, must feel that we have been deeply wronged, and the accumulated wrongs of years have finally resulted in your triumph. Not the triumph of Mr. LINCOLN, but the triumph of a principle, which it would be the deepest degradation in a free people to submit to; and with all the calm, quiet dignity I can summon, I say—we will not submit. We want no war, and we expect none. We say to you, in the language I once used to the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) "Let there be no strife between thee and me, or between thy herdsmen and my herdsmen. If you will go to the right we will go to the left." And if you will go to the left, we will go to the right. All we ask is to be allowed to depart in peace. But if you refuse to let us go, and determine to make war upon us, then let it come, and God defend the right.

Mr. IVERSON, (Dem.,) of Georgia, said he did not agree with the Senator from New-Hampshire in all he said of the inconsistencies of the Message. He did not place the right of secession on constitutional grounds. He rather thought it was something like revolution. A State went out of the Union at her own risk, and it was a question of policy with the remaining States whether they would make war to force the State to remain. Every State has the right of revolution, without doubt. It goes out of the Union at its own peril, and must take the consequences. The only fault he found with the President was the inconsistency of saying that the Federal Government is not a voluntary association of States. That he denied. It was a voluntary association. In one breath he says the laws must be enforced against every individual of the State, but the State must not be coerced. There is the inconsistency. But he rose to accept, on the part of his State, the issue of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (Mr. HALE,) that is, of war! We believe it is the intention of the Black Republican Party to use the force of the Government to extinguish the system of Slavery, and we do not intend to wait till we are so weak we cannot resist. The gentleman speaks of South Carolina. He could tell the gentleman that South Carolina would not be the only one that would go out. He had the confidence to say that his own State would not be behind her sisters in boldness, decision and firmness, and Alabama—proud daughter of his own State—will follow this example of patriotism and pride which South Carolina has set her sisters. She will undoubtedly go out on the 7th of January, and Georgia will follow on the 16th, and before the 4th of March, before your President is inaugurated, there will be five States, if not eight, that will be out of the Union, and will have formed a Constitution for a frame of government. And, in his opinion, there is nothing under Heaven that could prevent such a consummation. Gentlemen speak of concession—of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills. Repeal them all to-morrow, and you cannot stop this revolution. It is not the Liberty Laws but the mob law which the South fears. They do not dread these overt acts, for, without the power of the Federal Government, by force, under the Republican rule, their institution would not last ten years, and they know it. They intend to go out of this Union, and he believed this. Before the 4th of March five States will have declared their independence, and he was satisfied that three other States would follow as soon as the action of the people can be had. Arkansas will call her Convention, and Louisiana would follow. And though there is a clog in the way in the lone star of Texas, in the way of the Governor who will not consent to call the Legislature, yet the public sentiment is so strong that even her Governor may be over-ridden; and if he will not yield to that public sentiment, some Texan Brutus may arise to rid his country of this old hoary-headed traitor. [Great sensation.] There has been a good deal of vaporing and threatening, but they came from the last men who would carry out their threats. Men talk about their eighteen millions, but we hear a few days afterwards of these same men being switched in the face, and they tremble like a sheep-stealing dog. There will be no war. The North, governed by such far-seeing statesmen as the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD,) will see the futility of this. In less than twelve months a Southern Confederacy will be formed, and it will be the most successful Government on earth. The Southern States, thus banded together, will be able to resist any force in the world. We do not expect war, but we will be prepared for it, and we are not a feeble race of Mexicans either. But he hoped the Northern States would allow them to form their Government, and make friendly and commercial treaties with them. They would allow the North the advantage of a favored nation. There was a feeling of enmity between the two sections deeper than the depths of hell. We are enemies. The Northern people, he believed, hated the South worse than England hated France, and he could tell his brethren there was no love lost between them. [Laughter in the galleries.] He thought, under all these circumstances, they had better separate. He should not have said anything, but for the remarks of the Senator from New-Hampshire, who threatened war, as if to frighten the South. War is inevitable. Let the South take care. Let the war come, and we will meet the Senator from New-Hampshire and all the myrmidons of Abolitionism, and, in the language of the honorable Representative from Ohio, (Mr. CORWIN,) in regard to the Mexican war, we will "Welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Sensation.]

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) after some remarks in relation to printing the Message, said he would take this occasion to say that, as a Senator of the United States, he was here to perform his functions as such before a declaration of war is made against the State he represented, and if such a declaration of war should be made, his State would be found ready and willing to meet it. But while we remain here, continuing at least the forms of friendship, and bound together by lines as close as it is possible to bind sovereign States, he thought these threats from one to the other were of no avail and he should not use them.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.)—No man can deny that the Constitution is a compact between the States. Each State will act for itself, and on its own responsibility. He compared the violation of the laws by States to foreign Powers breaking treaties.

A message from the House was received informing the Senate it had passed the bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Mr. WIGFALL continued—In case of violence offered to the States of the South, the people will be called together to declare whether they desire to remain in the Union; if they believe they will live more happy and prosperous under another Government, they will assert that by forming a Constitution. The more I read the Message the less I comprehend. I conclude that the President believes it impossible to maintain the organization of the Courts in South Carolina, or enforce the decisions of the judicial tribunals, whether the State secede or not. He has power to collect the customs there and he has power of holding the forts. I intend to introduce at an early day, a resolution to ascertain whether an order has gone out of the Department in reference to the matter. I believe the President will precipitate the measure he intends to avoid. It will be necessary to put a construction on the Message to know what the President intends doing; after, then we will urge forbearance no longer, and will trust to the God of battles.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—It is not my intention to prolong this unnecessary and most unfortunate debate. I rise simply to say, in the presence of the representatives of the States of the Union, that my State having been the first to adopt the Constitution, will be the last to do any act, or countenance any calculated, or having a tendency to lead to the separation of these States. [Applause.] Her people did too much—performed too many services in achieving the glorious liberty which we enjoy, and in establishing the Constitution under which we live. No son of hers will raise his hands against the institutions of his country, or against the Union. When the Union would be destroyed by the madness and folly of others—if, unfortunately, it should be—it will be time enough for Delaware and her representatives to say what her course would be. [Loud applause from the densely crowded galleries.]

The title of the report of the Secretary of State was read. It is the fiscal statement of the contingent expenses of the State Department.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to adjourn at 2:25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the payment of the invalid and other pensions; also, a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House, by 68 against 125, refused to lay on the table Mr. GROW's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Committee of Agriculture's Homestead bill was last session referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then reconsidered the vote.

The bill was thus brought up for action.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not desire to discuss this measure, the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill, however, avoids the prominent objections in President BUCHANAN's veto Message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of ten dollars for 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote JACKSON against BUCHANAN to show that the former was of the opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which the bill passed, 132 against 76.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved that the Post-route bill, returned from the Senate at the former session with amendments, be referred to the Post-office Committee. He remarked that there had been no such bill passed for the last three years, and it was desirous to have action as soon as possible.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected, saying the Government is financially embarrassed.

Mr. COLFAX—That is true, but we draw our pay. He had performed his duty as to this matter, and said in conclusion there were several reforms proposed in the bill, and the Postmaster General was anxious to know the disposition of Congress as to contracts with railroads.

Objections to taking up the bill and referring it were persisted in, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair.

The Committee took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing that the study of cadets shall not be extended beyond four years.

A debate ensued on the amendment, which was rejected.

The Pension bill was read. This, with the Military Academy bill, were subsequently passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a series of resolutions, referring various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate Standing Committee.

At 2 o'clock adjourned.

THE MESSAGE AND THE ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The allusions in the Message to the doctrine that the Constitution establishes Slavery in all the Territories of the Republic, and inevitably fastens it upon them until they form State Constitutions, and the cavalier manner in which the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, to which Mr. BUCHANAN owes his election, is treated, are, to say the least of them, in exceedingly bad taste, and altogether unworthy of one occupying the high position of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Not only have the positions he now assumes been repeatedly exploded, but there seems to be no reasonable pretext for any reference to a topic which, as the President well knows, has already had a most disastrous effect in dividing and distracting the once great and powerful Democratic Party—a topic which, in the midst of new and more important issues, has shrunk into comparative insignificance at this particular juncture, and all allusion to which, at this time on his part, cannot possibly do any good, but may do considerable harm. The only apology which his few adherents can make for these ill-timed remarks would be that he desired to make the most of one of his very last opportunities of spreading before the whole country a reiteration of the views of the faction upon which alone he has latterly relied for support.

His reference to the famous Lecompton Constitution, near the close of his Message, is of a similar character. His action on that question now forms part of the political history of the country, and the convictions of the American people in regard to it cannot be changed by the poor pretext he puts forward—that he could not, in justice, treat the Lecompton Constitution as a nullity, and refuse to transmit it to Congress; for all know perfectly well that, instead of performing this plain and simple duty, he brought the whole energies of his Administration to bear, and resorted to the most extraordinary political expedients, to secure the admission of Kansas into the Union under that contemptible contrivance.

The remedy which Mr. BUCHANAN proposes for the present distracted condition of the country—viz.: an amendment of the Constitution explanatory of its construction on three special points, which he names—does not bear upon its face any appearance of either being successful or fully acceptable to the South or the North. There is nothing broad, comprehensive, or statesmanlike contained in it, and, as a plan of adjustment, it will almost inevitably prove a great failure. Strong as is the disposition among the conservative men of all sections to fix upon a basis of reconciliation which will be generally acceptable, and which will preserve and perpetuate the Union, there is no reasonable ground for supposing that Mr. BUCHANAN's project, in its present shape, is practicable.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE LEGISLATURE—PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ARM THE STATE—RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE, &C.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The House passed the bill to provide an armed military force without opposition. It authorizes the Government to call into service ten thousand volunteers. It will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

To-morrow the election for delegates to the Convention will take place. There is no excitement whatever, but a quiet determination on the part of the people to carry the State out of the Union as soon as possible. The delegates will all be for immediate secession.

The President's Message is here. It does not create much remark. The people were prepared for the views expressed in relation to secession beforehand, and are taking such steps as they deem necessary to meet whatever exigency may arise.

The election of Governor, it is believed, will not take place till Monday next.

During the discussion in the Legislature yesterday on establishing an ordnance bureau, Mr. RHETT said there had been for several years in Charleston, eight of the largest size Paixhan guns, which might perhaps be used in taking the forts.

Mr. MARSHALL said the State had 382 infantry companies, 50 cavalry, 18 artillery and 62 rifle companies, making 121 battalions, 56 regiments, 14 brigades and five divisions.

Mr. MCGOWAN said the total military force was 65,000.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The *Courier* and *Mercury* published the President's Message, this morning, from advance copies.

IN VIRGINIA.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE CAST FOR BELL—THE ENGLISH AND SECESSION—LETTER FROM MR. BOTTS.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electors assembled in the Capitol to-day at 10 o'clock. The Breckinridge Electors, believing that BELL had carried Virginia, magnanimously resigned, whereupon the vote of the State was cast for BELL and EVERETT. A grand dinner will be given to the Electors to-night at the Exchange Hotel.

I learn from a well known English capitalist, just arrived here, that every Englishman whom he had conversed with on the subject of disunion was in ecstacies over the impending ruin which overhangs the Union, and that they hoped to God it would eventually occur.

The President's Message gives great dissatisfaction to the Breckinridgers.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has written a letter, which will soon appear, presenting his views as to the policy best calculated to preserve the Union. He suggests the passage of a law by Congress making it treason for any individual in the Northern States, having nullification laws upon their statue books, to aid in rescuing a slave under the Fugitive Slave law, and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave, to make full indemnity for said slave to his owner.

IN LOUISIANA.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A synopsis of the President's Message was received here to-day. It is considered as not interfering with the right of secession, but does not cover the ground, and the remedy by Constitutional amendment is deemed insufficient.

The contemplated meeting of merchants and banks failed. The principal commercial houses will hold out. The Banks are all firm.

IN TEXAS.

THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The citizens of Texas have been urged in a circular letter, signed by a number of gentlemen, to elect delegates to a Convention on the 8th of January, said Convention to assemble at the Capital on the fourth Monday of the same month. The movement appears to meet with popular sanction.

NEW-JERSEY CONVENTION.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A State Convention of All Union Men, led off by Com. STOCKTON, WM. C. ALEXANDER, Ex-Gov. PRICE, Col. PETER J. CLARK, Senator THOMPSON, and a large number of leading men of the State, has been called at Trenton on the 11th December, to concert such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crisis of the Republic.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster-General HOLT submits an extended report of the operations of his Department to the President, the main facts and features of which we give in the following abstract:

On the 30th of June, last, there were in operation 8,508 mail routes, and the contractors numbered 7,445. The length of these routes is estimated at 240,594 miles; the total annual transportation of mails was 74,724,776 miles, costing $8,808,710. The transportation of mails by railroad cost about 12.11c. a mile; by steamboat, 20.7c.; by coach, 13.67c.; and by inferior modes, 7.45c. The aggregate length of railroad routes has been increased, since June 30, 1859, 1,119 miles; steamboat routes diminished 4,233 miles; and coach routes decreased 8,464 miles. The lettings of new contracts, for the term commencing 1st July, last, embraced the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The new service, as in operation on the 30th of September, contained 31,819 miles; the total of annual transportation 13,801,901, and the cost $1,249,001.

On the 30th of June last, there were in the service 474 route agents, at a compensation of....	$372,240
40 local agents at a compensation of........	25,479
1,649 mail messengers.....................	208,948
66 railroad baggage-masters in charge of the express mails, at a compensation of......	8,100
Total..................................	$614,767
This amount added to the cost of service as in operation on the 30th of June..........	8,808,710
Makes the total on the 30th of June last	$9,423,477

The whole number of Post offices in the United States on the 1st day of December last was 28,552.

The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year amounted to $19,170,600 99, deductions for transportation in 1859, and payments under other heads of appropriations for 1859, leaving the actual expenditure for 1860 $14,874,772 89.

The gross revenue for the year was $8,518,067 40, being an increase of nearly 7 per cent. over the revenue of the previous year. The excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860 is $5,656,705 49, which is $384,699 13 less than the estimated deficiency.

Expenditures for 1862 are estimated at $14,955,935 23, estimated means $9,688,934 60, and the estimated deficiency $4,566,600 63. The estimate for the transportation of foreign mails is $643,825, which added to the amount of deficiency as above stated, with the estimate for transporting mails from New-York to San Francisco, *via* Aspinwall and Panama, and the cost of agencies on the Isthmus, makes the amount required from the Treasury for 1862, $5,312,170 63.

Of postage stamps during the year there have been supplied to postmasters 210,370,660, value $5,920,939; of stamped envelopes 29,280,025, value $949,377 19; making a total value of $6,870,316 19, and showing an increase during the year, as compared with the previous, of $608,782 85.

The Postmaster-General speaks of improvements which have been made in stamps and envelopes, and of those which are contemplated, principal among which latter are the introduction of envelopes with one-cent and three-cent stamps. Of dead letters there have been sent out during the year 31,017, being an increase of 12,644 on the previous year. At San Francisco 75,129 dead letters have been opened. Of foreign letters 110,911 have been returned. Persevering efforts have been made to ascertain the cause for the non-delivery of valuable letters and the result has been, that out of 8,002 cases, in which the inquiries of the Department have been answered, or where causes were patent without inquiry, 3,983 letters were misdirected, 621 illegibly directed, 583 directed to transient persons, 336 to persons moved away, 657 not mailed for want of postage, 885 directed to fictitious persons or firms, 54 without any address or direction, 34 missent, leaving, out of 8,002, only 1,341 letters properly addressed, and only 684 for the non-delivery of which the Department is blameable, 657 having become dead because not prepaid.

The number of dead letters has decreased in proportion to the increase of letters conveyed by mail, from which it is concluded that the new regulations on the subject have had a salutary effect. The employment of temporary clerks to make experiments with the dead letters is recommended, and that the dead letter money which cannot be restored to the owners be applied for the improvement of this branch of business. The increase in the number of mail contractors since 1852 has been about 50 per cent., and in the number of drafts and warrants issued a like increase is visible. A recommendation is made for the addition of 11 clerks to the number that at present constitute the regular corps.

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland and foreign) on United States and European mails was $1,376,402 25. Of this amount, $830,005 55 was collected in the United States, and $546,396 70 in the United Kingdom, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg and Belgium. The number of letters and newspapers exchanged with Europe was as follows: letters sent from the United States, 3,093,390; received from Europe, 3,072,299; total, 6,166,369. Newspapers sent, 2,127,870; newspapers received, 1,338,207; total, 3,466,077. The amount paid Great Britain for sea and territorial transit of closed mails through the United Kingdom, was $126,049 97½, and the amount received from Great Britain on British closed mails in transit through the United States, was $41,460 65.

Balance due Great Britain on adjustment of account for the year ended June 30, 1860..............	$193,191 96
Balance due to France, (third and fourth quarters 1859).....................	15,367 62
Balance due to Bremen...................	17,125 57
Balance due to Hamburg..................	13,879 63
Balance due the United States on adjustment of accounts with Prussia for the fiscal year..................	43,285 37

The cost of the transatlantic mail service performed by ships employed by the Department was $375,235 02.

The amount paid to the different home lines of ocean steamers conveying mails to and from Havana and Matanzas, (Cuba,) and receiving as compensation the United States postages, sea and inland, was $50,651 68, and for transporting mails by steamship between New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, Mexico, seven round trips, $1,911 15.

Some further correspondence has taken place between this Department and the British Post-office on the subject of a reduction of postage on international letters, but as yet without any satisfactory result. The division of the present rate of twenty-four cents is as follows:

United States inland postage..............	5 cents.
Sea postage..............................	16 cents.
British inland postage....................	3 cents.
Total..................................	24 cents.

The country performing the ocean service of course receives the sea postage.

This Department having intimated its willingness, upon certain conditions, to favor a reduction of the postage to twelve cents, the British office, in February, 1857, proposed that rate, and that the division should be as follows:

	Cents.
British inland..............................	3
Sea..	6
United States inland........................	3
Total..	12

This offer was declined, on account of some condition appended, which did not meet the views of our Government; but no counter proposition was made by this Department before the month of August, 1859. This, however, was not accepted, the British Government insisting on conditions to which ours could not accede, and the subject rests as it originally was.

Mr. HOLT gives a *résumé* of the trouble with the Pacific mails and of the reasons which induced the Department to accept Com. VANDERBILT's offer. Com. VANDERBILT offered to transport the mails for the postages received thereon, in accordance with the act of June 15, but only upon assurance that the President would recommend to Congress to make him such further allowance over and above the postages as would be a fair compensation for the service. Had this not been accepted, Mr. HOLT thinks the postal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States would have met a dangerous interruption. The revenue from the ocean service has diminished, while that from the overland has increased. The diminution and increase are alike due to the order of this Department directing letter mails which had previously gone by the steamers to be made up and forwarded overland.

The annual cost of the Pacific mail routes, estimating the ocean at $350,000, is $1,202,381, while the receipts from them do not exceed per annum $296,469 71. In view of this fact, and as they are maintained mainly for the advancement of national interests, Mr. HOLT urges that the expense be borne by the public treasury.

The San Antonio and San Diego service has been so modified as to meet every postal want, and with a retrenchment of expenditure since March, 1859, of $101,000. Mr. HOLT considers the sum of $40,000 paid for the transportation of mails semi-monthly between Charleston, Savannah and Key West, as extravagant, since the revenue is only $500, and he condemns the authors of the contract. On the Mississippi River route some mails have been discontinued, bringing down the expenditures for the year to $204,465. In the carrying of the New-York and New-Orleans mail an improvement since 1859 is noticed in the time made by the rival Southern and Atlantic routes, but both of them are censured for not fulfilling promises made to the Department, nor justifying the expectations entertained of them as carriers of the mails.

In relation to prepayment of letters, Mr. HOLT represents that people still continue to post unpaid letters. The Department for a long time took the trouble of advising the parties addressed; but as the evil did not abate, though the necessity for the prepayment of letters has become sufficiently notorious, the practice has been discontinued, and the letters are sent at once to the Dead Letter-office. Mr. HOLT also complains of the neglect of parties receiving letters to pay the carrier's fee, though notice of the law compelling this has been given widely. The letters are now retained for the payment of the carrier's fee, and the parties addressed are notified.

With reference to the Penny Post the Postmaster-General says that the compensation fixed by the recent act is found altogether inadequate in the smaller cities and towns. Yet in these places the public demand the delivery of letters by carriers, and are willing to pay a remunerative rate of compensation for the labor. It is recommended therefore that the provision of the act of the last session be repealed, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers, as shall be necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not exceed two cents per letter. It has been found expedient, in accordance with the acts of July 2, 1836, and March 3, 1851, to reëstablish the system of charging for letters carried to the Post-office, and the revenue from this source, it is thought, will give the carrier system adequate support in the large cities at the low rate of one cent established by the existing law, if it can command the entire local correspondence for delivery. To accomplish this end it was deemed expedient, in accordance with the tenth section of the act of 1851, to declare all streets, lanes, avenues, &c., in cities, post-roads, and so to notify all engaged in the transportation of letters for compensation. All parties interested have acquiesced in this course with the exception of "Blood's Express" in Philadelphia. This case is sketched, and while Mr. HOLT dissents from the decision of the Judges sustaining the proprietors of the Express in continuing the delivery of letters, and thinks it not justified by law, he recommends that, in terms so precise and emphatic as not to be mistaken by the Courts, Congress shall apply the provisions of the act of March 2, 1827, to all post-routes established in the cities under authority of the statute of March 3, 1851. Mr. HOLT argues strongly in favor of the suppression of these private dispatches, claiming that the Department needs these routes as sources from which to make up the deficiencies which the necessity of maintaining the service elsewhere produces. He promises that as occasion demands the frequency of deliveries in cities will be increased; rebukes the interference of the Press in encouraging local jealousies which the inauguration of such reform as this necessarily excites, and calls particular attention to a report made by Gen. JOHN A. DIX regarding the details and pratical working of the carrier system in this City.

Mr. HOLT acknowledges that the practical working of the system of registering valuable letters has disappointed expectations, and that it has in fact proved a failure. The mark which these packages bear rather invites depredation and to show that the business community regard the system in this light he cites figures which show that the amount of fees collected for registered letters for the year ending June 30, 1856, was $31,406 50, for that ending June 30, 1857, $35,876 87 and for the year ending June 30, 1860, $25,038 70. The receipts for 1860 were $10,838 17, or 30 2-10 per cent. less than for the year 1857. This exhibits a falling off in the number of letters and packets registered to the amount of 216,760, and yet during the brief period in which this decline occurred, the general correspondence and revenues of the service increased at least 15¼ per cent. This condition of things can only find an explanation in the fact that correspondents have become convinced that in registering their valuable letters they have been but holding a light for the depredator, instead of darkening his way or embarrassing him in the commission of his crime. In this conviction Mr. HOLT fully concurs.

The subject of devising some plan which would secure the conveyance of all valuables committed to the mails under satisfactory guarantees for their safety, and under proper responsibilities on the part of the Government, is commended to Congress for consideration. Should that body succeed in arranging a method which would prove effective, it will have removed much of the temptation to dishonesty to which Postmasters are now subjected, and do away with most of the demoralization which now dishonors the service.

The Postmaster-General alludes as follows to a subject which is of special interest in this City:

"In a report addressed to the House of Representatives, under date of 5th June last, the circumstances attending the defalcation of ISAAC V. FOWLER, late Postmaster at New-York, were fully set forth. His embezzlement has been since ascertained to amount to $170,947 67. For this offence, which the statute justly punishes as a felony, an indictment has been found; but as FOWLER is still a fugitive from justice, no arrest has taken place, and no trial can be had. A civil suit on his official bond has been commenced against his sureties, but no judgment has as yet been obtained. They resist the recovery, principally on the ground that it was understood between themselves and FOWLER that another surety should sign the bond before it was delivered to the Government, which was not done. FOWLER has given his deposition in support of this defence, alleging that there was such an agreement between himself and the two sureties now sued, but that he failed to procure the signature of the third surety named, and forwarded the bond to the department without apprising it of the existence of this agreement. It was thus accepted in good faith by the Government, without the slightest intimation from any quarter that its execution was informal or incomplete. The gross fraud attempted to be practiced by this concealment, was a fitting prelude to the embezzlement which followed, if indeed it was not a systematic preparation for it. Should the Court hold that this secret compact between these sureties and their principal, though not communicated to the Government, will bar the pending suit, then no confidence can be safely reposed by the departments in any bond executed by their officers engaged in the public service. In that event it will be for Congress to determine whether some further legislation is not necessary for the protection of those interests whose security the announcement of so extraordinary a legal proposition must necessarily compromise."

The experience of the past year is said to have vindicated the retrenchments and reforms previously made, and to have greatly increased the efficiency of the service, while they have elevated its moral tone. More than ever is it made apparent that the Department should be made self-sustaining. The large retrenchments which have been made will be overcome by the expenditures on new routes, but this excess bears but a small proportion to the heavy increase in the postal revenues as compared with the previous year. In passing, the postal system of England is eulogized, particularly with reference to the manner in which localities which require unusual facilities are made to bear the expense of them.

Allusion is made to bills which were introduced into the House at its last session, and which, it is hoped, will at an early day become laws. Among them are measures fixing the uniform rate of ship letters at five cents; of those to Mexico or Cuba at ten cents; to allow dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive such quantities as they may require at the same rates as regular subscribers; to regulate the postage on maps, engravings, &c., &c., and to modify the law so as to require the ten cent rate to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific and *vice versa*, and to oblige the prepayment of drop letters.

In conclusion, Mr. HOLT states the ground now occupied by the Post-office in New-York has been bought as a site for a new and enlarged edifice, which, in its dimensions and arrangements, shall be commensurate with the wants of the service. The price agreed to be paid is $200,000, which leaves of the appropriation $300,000 for the construction of the building. The title to the property has been examined, and determined to be perfect by the Attorney-General, and the assent of the Legislature of New-York is alone required to consummate the purchase. So soon as this shall have been obtained, a plan will be adopted, and proposals invited for the erection of the building.

It seems that a site has also been procured for a new Post-office in Philadelphia, though the cost of the property has so far exhausted the appropriation that but $153,107 29 remains. As this sum will be insufficient for the erection of a proper edifice, it is recommended that if the estimates of the architect now engaged in drawing plans for the building exceed this balance, an appropriation be made for the deficiency.

The Postmaster General's report closes with a statement relative to mail-bags and their cost, by which it seems that the mail-bags of all kinds, purchased during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, number, in the aggregate, 28,600, and cost $37,300 99; being 7 per cent. less in number, and 31 per cent. less in cost, than such as were purchased and put into service during the preceding year, the cost of which was $54,461 75.

The repairs of mail-bags during the fiscal year ended 30th June, last, cost $12,202 04, or about 5 per cent. more than during the preceding year.

The expense for purchase and repairs of mail-bags, during the past year, is less by $16,652 51 than that of the previous year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Report of Hon. J. B. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, referring to those branches of public service which pertain to the internal polity of the Government, has been presented to the President, and we have made the following abstract for the benefit of our readers.

The Report opens with information in reference to the Public Lands, and the views of Mr. THOMPSON thereupon. It seems that during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860, and the quarter ending September 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres of land have been proclaimed for sale. That 3,977,619.80 acres have been sold for $2,021,425 97, in cash; 3,379,040 acres have been absorbed by the location of bounty land warrants; 2,037,770.92 acres approved under the swamp grants, and 2,665,623 acres under the railway grants, while 8,196,580 acres will be needed to satisfy the military bounty land warrants.

The Secretary reiterates his decided approval of the existing land system, and says that it is believed the revenue derived from sales will speedily rise to a reasonable annual average, if the discussion of alternatives on the land system should cease, recommending however that in a spirit of liberality to all settlers upon unoffered lands, two years should be allowed from date of settlement within which to make proof of payment, and that it should be incumbent upon the Executive to offer at public sale, by proclamation, within two years after survey, all the lands that have not been claimed by settlers.

He recommends that the disposal of the four reserved sections of land at Hot Springs, Ark., be provided for by appropriate legislation.

Concerning the Des Moines River grant, the Report takes the same view as presented by the Secretary, in his advice to the Committee of Public Lands in the Senate, in June last—and acting on that recommendation, he has directed a suspension of immediate action under the railway grants, so far as the conflicting claims of the United States and the State of Iowa interfere. The Wisconsin grant has been fully closed up, the lists having been prepared and approved.

Owing to the existence of certain land claims under the treaty of June 15, 1846, the progress of the public surveys in Washington Territory has been interrupted, and in the Report before us the Secretary takes the ground that it is clearly the duty of this Government to confirm to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company the farms and lands belonging to the Company at the time of the Treaty, or which in a spirit of fairness and liberality might be considered as occupied by it. He also considers it due to the people of the Territory that some decisive action should at once be taken.

On the subject of Indian Affairs the report treats at some length—remarking with evident veracity, that the Indians must be divided into two classes—those with whom we have treaties, and those with whom we have not. The case of the former is obviously to be managed by the letter of the mutual obligation, while that of the latter is regulated by those principles declared in the statutes and sanctioned by the Supreme Court. With the no-treaty Indians our country has dwelt in amity during the past year, excepting only with the Navajos and Snakes, whose course has been turbulent. The treaty Indians, with the exception of the Kioways, the Yanctonnais and the Cut-Heads, have behaved with commendable propriety, and against the exceptions the Secretary urges military operations. The Secretary also insists upon his former theory, that *common* reservations of land do not conduce to prosperity; whereas private property in the soil is an effectual protection against the competition, the cunning and the corrupting influence of the white man. He believes that the only plan which holds out hope for the decaying race is to confine them to small tribal reservations having well-defined boundaries. The Colonization system, which was tried in California and Texas, has resulted in a complete failure.

Upon well-grounded complaints made by the Cherokees, the Government ousted, by force of arms, settlers who had trespassed upon the Cherokee land known as Neutral land; but concerning those settlers who have been misled by an error of the Governmental Surveyor, the Secretary has ordered a suspension of the law, and advises the selling of this as other public lands, and the payment of the proceeds to the Cherokees. The melancholy fact is promulgated, that the Shawnees and Miamies, the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws are not only making no progress towards good, but are rapidly deteriorating, and unless speedily removed from the baneful influence of the whites, they will soon pass away forever. The advisability of a peaceful removal, not only of these, but of all the Indians in Kansas, is proven as a relief to Kansas, and a renewed opportunity for the possible happy future for the red man. Certain undertaken treaties with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes and Chippewas fell through owing to the absence of certain prominent chieftains, while the treaty with the Red-lake and Red-river Indians was not consummated on account of the extravagant price demanded for the land. Since the return, however, of the Commissioner, the Indians have asked permission to visit Washington that a treaty may be drawn up. The Secretary thinks it would be well to give the supervision of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, for the more perfect discipline of the employes, and the greater efficiency of the public service.

There are at present 11,284 pensioners upon the roll who draw in the aggregate $1,001,018 95 against $1,103,562 03 last year, and owing to reduction in the clerical force necessary to superintend this branch of the service there has been a reduction in the estimates of $28,200.

The recommendations heretofore made for a reorganization of this Department is renewed. The income of the office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was $197,648 40 and its expenditure $189,672 23 showing a surplus of $7,976 17. Number of caveats filed during this period is 841. Number of applications made 5,638. Number of applications rejected is 3,612, and number of patents issued is 3,836, including reissues, &c. In addition to this there have been 49 applications for extension and 28 patents have been extended for a period of seven years from the expiration of their first time.

Concerning the operations of the Department in the
speciality of
the Secretary takes occasion to congratulate himself—everything that could be done, has been done and in the best manner.

The
progresses. Owing to the vast number of employes, (4,400) delays have occurred. He trusts, however, to present an exhibit of the aggregate population, manufactures and agricultural productions during the present Congress. He is satisfied that the nation has grown and prospered. He will need a further appropriation of $437,000 as a deficiency for this fiscal year, and a further sum of $190,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, making the entire cost of the present enumeration about $1,642,000, of which $1,303,000 will be paid to Marshals. He recommends the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics.

Under the head of
the Secretary advises some change in the laws—stating, as for example, in the matter of suppression of the African Slave-trade, that the penalties prescribed for violation of the law are altogether disproportionate to the heinousness of the offence, and therefore any technical defence is seized upon to reconcile them with verdicts of acquittal. He calls particular attention to that provision of the law which refers to the keeping, support, &c., of the negroes thus brought within the limits of the United States. Giving in detail an account of the three slavers taken into the port of Key West, on which were 1,432 Africans; also, of the Africans on the *W. R. Kibbey*, the *Storm King*, and the *Erie*—showing that under the existing laws the negroes are subjected to cruelty and inhumanity, while heavy expense is entailed upon the Government. Owing to the prejudice and distrust of our people, it is difficult to suggest a change which would be acceptable to all, but any change would be an improvement upon the present barbarous and costly system. In the
the Secretary thinks fair play is hardly shown. He recommends the building of a Court-house and Jail. The public institutions—the Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbian Institute for the deaf, dumb and blind, are doing a good work, are prosperous and efficient, and he recommends them to the favorable regard of Congress. He also suggests some improvements in the management of the Penitentiary.

The Secretary, with proper pride, reports the entire completion of the emigrant road, (the Fort Kearny, South Pass and Honey Lake road,) with a full supply of water for the use and refreshment of weary travelers. The work on the El Paso and Fort Yuma has also been finished, and detailed reports are daily expected.

The boundary lines between the Territories of the United States and Texas are established. The extent of the lines is about 621 miles. Concerning the progress of the work of the Commission appointed to settle the boundary line between the United States and California, the Department has no definite information, but it is believed that the party are now engaged in ascertaining and determining the initial point, which is at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude with the Colorado River, and in making an exploration of the country through which the line will run. The report closes with a very neat compliment to the bureau officers and the corps of clerks who have possessed and deserved the confidence placed in them by the Secretary, and he in turn avails himself of this public manner of bringing them and their deeds before the notice of the President.

The Public Lands.

The operations of the Land Office have extended, during the past year, within the limits of all the political divisions in the public domain, viz.: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Oregon, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Dacotah, Washington, New-Mexico and Utah.

The public lands of the United States embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or more than two-thirds of our geographical extent, and includes soils capable of yielding products of temperate and tropical regions, and nearly all the precious and useful metals.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report for the current year, enters into an historical review of the progress made in regard to the survey and disposal of our enormous land inheritance. The principle of acquiring Indian lands by purchase has been definitely settled beyond a question, and in accordance with it the Indian title has been extinguished from the Great Lakes to the Natchez settlement in all the States east of the Mississippi, leaving only a few remnants of tribes who have been invested by Congress with allodial titles. The Indian usufruct has also been extinguished in the tier of States west of the Mississippi, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern line of Iowa, including the greater portion of the State of Minnesota, about one-third of Dacotah, half of Kansas, one-tenth of Nebraska, and in Oregon and Washington, east and west of the Cascades. In California the Indians have not held any specific tracts of country; in New-Mexico they are purely nomadic, and in Utah no treaties for the extinction of the Indian title have been made.

The United States land survey has extended from State to State and Territory to Territory, half way across the Continent in the direction of the Pacific, while starting from the shores of the Western Ocean, they are rapidly advancing eastward over the surface of California, Oregon and Washington, and westerly crossing the snowy mountains and the Cascades, eventually to be interlocked and united with the surveys now stretching west from the Valley of the Mississippi.

The aggregate area of the land, States and Territories, is upwards of 1,450,000,000 acres. Guide meridians have been run and established to the extent of 7,039 miles, and base lines to the extent of 4,819 miles. The other lines of the public surveys, township and subdivisional, have been extended over 689,169 miles. The surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan, Arkansas and Iowa, and nearly so in Missouri, Louisiana and Florida.

The existing machinery is divided into eleven surveying departments—its *personnel* consisting of eleven surveyors-general, 85 employes, 100 deputy-surveyors with 400 assistants. The surveying archives of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Alabama and Mississippi have long since been delivered over to these States pursuant to law. The archives for Illinois and Arkansas will be transferred as soon as these States shall have passed acts of acceptance. In Missouri, the Surveyor-General has in view the early closing of his office, and has been instructed to direct his force with diligence and energy to the completion of the work. In Louisiana the existing contracts for surveys are all required to be executed before the 30th of June next. This State may be regarded as nearly completed, except the New-Orleans township, for which, with its exterior relations of private titles and swamp, the Surveyor-General has recommended an appropriation of $3,000. The estimates submitted have in view the closing of the surveying departments of both Missouri and Louisiana. The estimates submitted for Florida are for subdivisional work of some 460,800 acres of arable land. The recommendation of the Surveyor-General to extend the township lines over a region of country south of Carlosahatcher, and north of the Everglades, is not indorsed by the Commissioner. In regard to the long standing boundary question between Florida and Georgia, it is said that the provisions of the recent act of Congress (approved 13th April, 1860,) cannot properly be carried out in settling the coterminous private rights of the people in Georgia and Florida, until final adjustment of the boundary is had pursuant to further legislation of Congress.

In Kansas and Nebraska the surveying service has progressed last year to the extent of the appropriations. The returns of the field work in Kansas consist of 5,746 miles, principally New-York Indian claims; and 3,619 miles in Nebraska, on the Missouri River, on the Platte River, near Fort Kearney, and on the head waters of the Big Blue River. In this surveying department thirty-three township plats for Kansas have been prepared and sent to local land offices. The plats previously reported embraced over eleven and a quarter millions of acres, and the total now exceeds twelve millions of acres. For Nebraska thirty-eight township plats have been prepared during the year. The whole number of plats returned include an area of 9,415,675 acres.

Surveys have been demanded for lands on the Platte River on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, where the soil is said to be extremely productive, and the Surveyor-General of the District suggests the extension of the public surveys in that direction.

The Surveyor-General has entered into contracts for the present fiscal year to the extent of the appropriation, $20,000; but the extension of the public surveys in Kansas for the next fiscal year, as recommended by him, is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, much larger than the service requires. His estimates have been accordingly restricted.

In Wisconsin, during the year, Township exteriors to the extent of 318 miles, and subdivisions amounting to 1,354 miles, have been surveyed. The Surveyor-General has contracted for the survey of 14 townships east of Wisconsin river and west of the line separating Oconto from Marathon county. Contracts also have been made for the extension of township surveys in the region between Lake Flambeau and Wisconsin river. Some 15 townships will also be subdivided.

In the Northwestern section of Iowa, there have been run during the past year 904 miles of divisional work. It is intended to transfer the archives to the State authorities before the close of the ensuing fiscal year.

In Dacotah, since the last annual report, the returns of surveys on both sides of Big Sioux River, west of Minnesota State, amount to 335 lineal miles of township exteriors. The work in this Territory, to be performed, consists of township and subdivisional surveys south of the 43° latitude, west of the Big Sioux, north of the Missouri and east of the Junction Reservation, embracing the valleys of Big Sioux, Missouri, Vermillion and James rivers. The Commissioner suggests prompt legislation for the organization of a land district, of which there is none in the Territory of Dacotah or Minnesota.

In the State of Minnesota, 37,765 square miles, of which seven-eighths is reputed to be good land, have been surveyed. The amount completed last year reached 695,735 acres. Contracts for 270,480 acres north and east of Otter-tail Lake have been made. The transcripts of field notes and records for the district, prepared during the past year, have amounted to 18,841 pages. During the past year the remaining portion of the Minnesota boundary line, between the Iron Monuments, at the heads of Lakes Travers and Big Stone, has been completed.

In California, during the past year, 4,386 lineal miles have been surveyed, embracing an area of 865,069 acres. In Oregon the surveying service has progressed along Columbia River to the extent of 1,100 miles, or 336,684 acres. Preparations have been made, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1860, to have the boundary between Oregon and Washington, in the 46th parallel, correctly established.

In Washington Territory eleven deputy surveyors, under different contracts, have been in the field west of the Cascade Mountains, and, during the past year, 2,992 miles have been run. The field-work now under contract is mainly east of the Cascades.

The surveys of New-Mexico, during the year, have been extended over confirmed private titles equal to 433,479 acres, and public lands for an area of 826,119 acres, equal in all to 2,308 lineal miles, and contracts have been made for the survey of the confirmed claims embracing the town of Las Vegas, Pinos or Gallinas Grant, town of Anton Chico, of Mora, claims of G. W. EATON, ALEXANDER VALLE-DONATIANO VIGIL, and HUGH STEVENSON. The surveyor recommends the establishment of a Board for the adjustment of titles under the treaty of 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

In Utah the operations have been confined to the examination of surveys, executed prior to 1858, against which allegations of fraud have been preferred. The result is not yet known. The whole surveys executed since the organization of the Territory cover 2,510,000 acres, of which plats had been returned for 2,190,000 acres. Unauthorized surveys are reported to have been made in Carson River Valley, but the operations were promptly checked.

Pursuant to Executive orders, there have been proclaimed for sale during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres, and during the past month, viz.: under date 22d October, 1860, in California, 3,685,287 acres, of which the report furnishes particulars. The cash sales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, embrace 3,461,283 acres, and the amount received was $1,843,830. The sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amount to 516,416 acres, and the money received to $277,795. The aggregate disposed of during the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1860, for cash, in satisfaction of bounty warrants, as swamps, and for railroads, is 12,060,053 acres. The total area of unsold and unappropriated, of offered and unoffered lands, of the public domain on the 30th of September, 1860, was 1,055,911,288 acres.

Since the commencement of operations under the Swamp Land Grants there have been selected in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Florida and Wisconsin, an aggregate area of 57,187,850 acres; and of this quantity, 44,237,971 acres have been approved to the States, and 31,461,220 acres have been patented to the States. An overflow or inundation from casual cause, merely temporary in its effects, does not bring these lands within the law.

By acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857, grants were made to eight States to aid in the construction of forty-five railroads. The lines of route of thirty-three of these roads have been established, and maps of their final locations filed, showing an aggregate length of 5,882 miles. For ten roads in Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, no returns designating actual locations have been received. The adjustments of the grants for these thirty-three roads have been nearly completed; lists embracing 8,977,044 acres have been approved, and transcripts furnished to the Executives of Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Minnesota. To this the estimate of nine million acres is added as the amount necessary for the construction of routes in other States through tracts of country yet unsurveyed. Including previous grants to Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, the grants for railroad purposes reach 24,189,499 acres.

The report of the Commissioner next proceeds to set forth the Revolutionary Bounty Land Claims, the claims against the United States for services in the War of 1812, and for services in the Mexican and Indian wars, under various acts of Congress. The principles of the Preëmption law are then discussed, and a modification of the law is suggested, so as to create a perfect uniformity. The report afterwards notices private land claims, and the immense amount of land that the Department has to adjust. The localities of this class of titles mark the progress of early settlement in our portion of the Continent.

Under treaties with different Indian tribes, the Land Office, during the last year, has prepared 1,520 patents containing the grants for each tribe conforming to the terms of its special treaty. For sales, county land locations, under the several laws from 1st October, 1859, to 1st October, 1860, there have been transmitted to their several destinations, for delivery, 228,894 patents; for Indian swamp tracts, private land claims, and other patents, estimated as equal to 25,835 cash patents; evidence of floating rights, equal to 753 cash patents; and railroad selections equal to 33,320 cash patents; making an aggregate number, within the dates mentioned, of 288,802 cash patents.

The Report finally treats of geological and mineral developments. In Kansas and Nebraska, and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains there exist ranges of coal, iron, gold and silver. Evidences of coal are not confined to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, but are found along the Missouri River, in Nebraska and Kansas, in New-Mexico and in Oregon.

In summing up the business of the Land Office for the year, the Commissioner says: "It is difficult to convey a just idea of the complexity of the questions of law and fact which have constantly arisen for years in the administration of its multifarious duties. These relate to the regularity of sales, assignments, preëmptions—rural, municipal and postal—railroads, swamp graduation, internal improvement grants, schools' accounts, in surveys, in foreign titles, often with immense interests involved." The right of appeal from the opinion of the General Land Office lies to the Secretary of the Interior, under whose revision every important question has been passed upon and finally adjusted.

TEH WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Hon. J. R. Floyd, Secretary of War.

Hon. J. R. FLOYD, Secretary of the War Department, reports that the actual and authorized strength of the Army remains substantially the same as last year. The troops available for service against the Indians have been engaged in campaigns of the greatest activity, and the Army has been constantly in the field, and upon an active war footing. The Department of Texas has been restored to tranquility; the Rio Grande frontier from Fort Fillmore to Fort Brown is well protected, and a very active campaign has been carried on against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, upon the head waters of the Arkansas and the Canadian, resulting in breaking them up and dispersing them in every direction. To chastise the Indians in New-Mexico a large part of the troops have been stationed in Utah southward to New Mexico, and there seems to be every prospect that they will meet with the punishment which they deserve. Allusion is then made to the battle with the Pah-Utes in Carson Valley, in which Mr. ORMSBY was killed, and to the subsequent overwhelming defeat of these Indians by Col. HAYS. The Snake Indians in Washington Territory, on the road between Forts Bridger and Walla-Walla, have been hostile during the past season, and have not yet been reduced to subordination. All these operations have been carried on when the appropriations were made only to maintain the Department on a peace footing, and have rendered necessary an unforeseen expenditure of about half a million dollars. Secretary FLOYD urges the necessity of restoring the superintendence and control of the Indians to the War Department, since it is impossible to keep them in subjection in any other way than by a display of military power. He thinks much might be saved to the Treasury by devolving on officers of the Army duties which are now discharged by others at high rates of compensation.

With reference to the conduct of the Quartermaster's Department, the report speaks in high terms of commendation. During the time that Secretary FLOYD has had control of the War Department $24,000,000 have been disbursed by 203 officers and agents, and of this amount all but $24,900 has been fully accounted for and settled. This balance has been suspended against disbursing officers, and probably the whole will be credited them upon further explanations of their papers.

The history of the expedition to construct a wagon-road from Fort Walla Walla on the Oregon river, to Fort Benton on the Missouri, is briefly sketched. The detachment of recruits, numbering 300 men, to which this duty was assigned, left St. Louis on May 3d, reached Fort Benton on July 2d, and then took up its march for the Pacific. It reached Fort Walla Walla in sixty days, having accomplished a distance of 3,000 miles by water and 600 by land, in the space of five months, during one of which the troops were halted. It may be doubted whether any route can be found which affords greater facilities than this for transporting troops to the Pacific. The march of troops through this region seems to keep the Indians in subjection, a point of the first importance to the residents of Washington Territory.

The experiments for the improvement of ordnance, arms and equipments, have resulted in great improvements of sea-coast and garrison gun-carriages of iron; the model and mode of casting heavy cannon, and the quality of metal for them. The most striking advances, however, have been made in the efficiency of rifle cannon and projectiles. It is certain that by merely rifle-grooving the artillery now in use, and employing JAMES' elongated expanding projectiles, its accuracy and effectiveness may be vastly increased. By this mode nearly double the weight of metal may be thrown without lessening the durability of the gun. Arrangements have been ordered to be made for rifling a portion of our cannon on this plan, and provision must be made for procuring a quantity of projectiles of the kind referred to. The expense which has attended these experiments is trifling when their utility is considered. It has been defrayed from general appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department and an appropriation of $50,000 for further experiments is urged. The Secretary, in this connection, calls attention to the frequent embarrassments which he experiences in consequence of the law prohibiting the "purchase of any arms or supplies whatever which are of a patented invention," and suggests its amendment so as to exclude from its provisions such arms or other military supplies as constitute a regular part of the armament or equipment of troops, and also the improved patented mode of casting and cooling for iron cannon. It should be repealed as to all articles used in the Quartermaster's department.

The law of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, is altogether inadequate to present necessities, as is shown by frequent requisitions and urgent applications from States and Territories for advances of arms and equipments beyond their regular quota.

The want of a National Armory where cannon might be manufactured and experiments made to improve them is referred to. During the year a large quantity of condemned stores, including old muskets, have been sold to make room in the arsenals for modern arms.

Numerous experiments have been made with breech-loading arms, and while many inventions having in view the increased efficiency of this kind of arm have been rejected, some have been approved, and it is universally conceded that weapons of this class are by far the most efficient arms ever put into the hands of intelligent men. Immediate steps should be taken to arm all our light troops with the most approved of these arms. Practice and drill will render every soldier efficient in their use. While the long use of muzzle-loading arms makes this new method appear a great innovation, Secretary FLOYD urges that the breech-loading arm must as surely supersede the muzzle-loading as the percussion-cap has superseded the flint and steel. For cavalry the revolver and breech-loader will, in time, take the place of the sabre.

During the last four years explorations have demonstrated that the Colorado of the West is suitable for navigation, and have revealed the nature of the belt of country between that river and the settlements of New-Mexico, and most of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude, across which roads are impracticable. Further north a new route has been established from the Great Basin to Salt Lake City, and a shorter and better road has been opened between the settlements of Great Salt Lake and those of Oregon and Washington, on the Oregon River.

The general character and resources of the extensive region north of the Platte, and between the Missouri River and the Pacific divide of the Rocky Mountains have been developed, and the existence there of several practicable wagon routes, valuable in connection with military operations and the emigration to the Pacific, has been demonstrated. Valuable contributions to science have been incidentally made by these explorations.

The course of study at West Point has been lengthened from four years to five. This change, the Secretary observes, was considered necessary at the time, in consequence of the "low standard of proficiency for entrance to the School." The Joint Committee of Congress and the Army, which was appointed to reinvestigate this measure, has been in session at West Point during the Summer without concluding its labors.

The settlements on Puget's Sound and the adjacent waters are so much exposed to incursions of Indians from the British and Russian provinces that a steamer should be immediately procured for their defence. The one now stationed there—the *Massachusetts*—is altogether unsuitable for this purpose, and should be replaced by one of lighter draught and of considerable speed.

After a brief reference to the new posts which have been erected in the course of the last season, Secretary FLOYD called particular attention to the manner in which the work has been executed at Fort Wise, which is is situated in the region of the Comanches and Kiowas, towards Pike's Peak. Great credit is awarded Major SEDGWICK for having furnished the six companies under his command with shelter in houses built of stone, when he only had tools of the rudest character with which to work. Congress is urged to reimburse Brevet-Brigadier-Gen. TOTTEN with the sum of $200, as part price of the ground purchased for Fort Tompkins.

Secretary FLOYD calls attention to the importance of having the Accounting Officer for the War Department directly under the control of the Department itself, as it is exceedingly inconvenient and troublesome for him to be entirely independent of it, and, in fact, almost entirely under the control of another Department. The War Department, he says, should settle and adjust its own accounts fully and entirely; and it is enough that the result of such settlement should be sent to the Treasury.

Secretary FLOYD closes his report with this pointed paragraph:

"I will, only in general terms, allude to the recommendations which I have heretofore laid before Congress. Many of them are essential for the good of the service, in my judgment. Some of them would contribute materially towards reducing the expenses of the Army, if adopted; but, as the importance of these measures seems not to have attracted the attention of the Legislature, I do not deem it respectful to them or proper for me to reiterate those recommendations."

THE INDIANS.

Report of Hon. H. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. H. B. GREENWOOD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submits a lengthy report of matters connected with his Department to Hon. I. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, of which the following is an abstract:

The health of the Indian tribes for the year has been generally good, peace has prevailed among them, and their harvest has in the main been abundant. There has been remitted for payment to the various tribes during the year $2,924,069 65, leaving in the Treasury $2,381,194 52, applicable to the Indian service for the balance of the fiscal year, which terminates on the 30th of June, 1861. The estimate of expenses for the fiscal year 1861-62 is $2,114 635 38. The sum of $3,396,241 has been invested in stock, and the annual interest thereon ($159,609 50) applied to the fulfillment of treaty stipulations. After fulfilling the objects for which the treaty was originally made, $161,237 99 reverts to the Treasury.

Since the 4th of March, 1857, eleven treaties have been made with various tribes, having for their object the settlement of existing claims and the furtherance of Indian interests. By these treaties 30,232,580 acres of land have been acquired, for which the Government has agreed to pay $3,726,880, to be held in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes; 632,480 acres of land have been ceded by these treaties, ten of which are ratified, while one is now before the Senate for consideration.

There have been 1,490 applications for bounty lands since the 4th of March, 1857, of which 1,113 have been granted and 377 claims left in suspension. Prior to that date 1,976 warrants have been issued, making in all 3,087 granted in favor of Indians subsequent to the time first specified.

The report in regard to the Indians within the limits of the State of New-York is favorable, and the Indians of Michigan have been successful in improving their reservations. In relation to a formerly expressed wish of the Oneidas in Wisconsin to have the limits of their land surveyed, no steps have been taken, as the band were divided on the subject. Accounts from the Stockbridges and Munrees of Wisconsin, represent the members of these tribes as divided by petty jealousies and struggles for place and power. The Menominees have manifested a spirit of insubordination to the local agent, charging him with dishonesty, but the Department, on investigation, have exculpated that officer from the charges preferred against him. The Sioux of Minnesota are making notable advances in civilization, changing their blankets for conventional clothing, and developing the arts of agriculture to almost praiseworthy extent. This esthetic and agricultural revival has met with opposition from some of the wilder spirits of the tribe, who declared a provocative war upon the "farmer Indians" but a detachment of United States troops reduced the turbulent ones to order. The Winnebagoes continue steadily on the march of improvement—their path onward being chiefly obstructed by whisky, which is nefariously thrown in their way by traders. Reports from the Chippewas are favorable. Of land assigned for the benefit of Indians, 635,171.55 acres of land have been sold, netting $1,118,446 29, which has been invested for their benefit.

Lands have been allotted to 2,085 Indians during the present Administration. The claims of certain Sioux half breeds have been finally settled by authority—each to locate 360 acres of land. The Munsees are provided with comfortable homes, and bid fair to be a power among the tribes. The Superintendent for the Central Superintendency communicates gratifying intelligence The Indians under his supervision are making material improvement in manner and morals, and are awakening to a realization of the blessings conferred by civilization. The Kansas drought is mentioned as having been disastrous to the tribes in that Territory, though those of Northern Nebraska have realized large crops. Some dissatisfaction exists among the Sioux of the Upper Missouri Agency relative to some land which they claim to have been unjustly ceded from them, and it is recommended that new treaties be made with them, in order to prevent the necessity of the employment of a military force to compel an observance of the old. The Pawnees have conducted themselves well, though they themselves have suffered from depredations of horse thieves and inroads from adjacent tribes. Treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, Delawares and Kansas Indians were ratified by the last Senate, and steps have been taken for the survey of their lands, that they may be disposed of according to stipulation. The difficulty arising from the trespasses of white citizens upon the lands of the Miamis, Osages and Cherokees have been disposed of by the employment of a troop of dragoons, who succeeded in bringing intruders to a sense of propriety and justice, after milder measures had failed to convince them. To a notification to vacate the lands the squatters paid no attention, whereupon the Agent, with his force, at the expiration of the day of grace, made his appearance on the scene and commenced the demolition of cabins. The settlers then promised to leave at the expiration of a certain time, unless they could obtain leave from the Department to occupy the lands during the coming Winter. This application the Department granted. The settlers apologize for their disregard of the first notification by saying they had so often been notified to leave before, without having obedience compelled, that they thought they ran no risk in this instance. The trespasses of the whites the Commissioner emphatically condemns.

By a report from the Southern Superintendency it seems that trouble exists among the Cherokees, and that many crimes have been perpetrated among them during the year. The alleged cause is the interference of the missionaries with the institution of Slavery in the Cherokee nation.

The Creeks are doing well, preserving peace and steadily advancing in civilization, giving evidence of ability for self-government. The difficulties between the Choctaws and Chickasaws in relation to a Constitution for their government have been amicably settled by ballot, though they are still annoyed by native politicians and demagogues. The Texas tribes are doing well, with the exception of some roving Kickapoos whose depredations are complained of by the citizens of Texas, though the Commissioner is in doubt as to the grounds for complaint. The Choctaws have passed a bill to provide for those of their tribe who suffered by the drought of last Summer. Yet it is feared that without aid from the United States Government many of that tribe and of the Chickasaws will suffer. And the aid of Government is also invoked for the tribes by the Southern Superintendency, whose crops were also cut off by the unpropitious season. A recommendation is made to Congress for an appropriation to relieve the wants of the famine threatened tribes at an early day. The Commissioner also strongly urges the necessity of establishing a fort within or near the limits of the Cherokee country, and also to the location of one at "Frozen Rock" on the Arkansas River.

In New-Mexico the condition of Indian affairs has not materially improved. The Navajoes continue contumacious and incorrigible. The Jicarilla Apaches, Taban-aches, Mohnaches and Capotes are favorably reported. The present policy of the Government in making them presents, however, is condemned, as they lose no time in trafficking them off for Whisky. The Pueblo Indians are well spoken of. The appointment of an agent among the Comanches to prevent outrages by them on the people is recommended. Little information is had from the Utah Indians. Their crops are believed to have been fair, and it is thought that with the exception of beef and clothing they will require no supplies from the Government. They are reported as quite model Indians, peaceable and not addicted to vice, and it is urged that they be supplied with the necessary implements to enable them to excel as tillers of the soil.

Reference is made to the act of the 19th of June, 1860, by which the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to divide the State of California into two Indian Districts. This he has done, and agents have been appointed by the President, but no reports have as yet been received to justify an expression of opinion relative to the advantages of the new system, yet no doubts are entertained of its favorable working.

From Oregon we learn that difficulties have existed with the Indians, arising from the tardy ratification of treaties and the tardiness of appropriations to fulfill their conditions, creating distrust in the minds of the Indians. It is believed that the action now taken in these matters will restore permanent tranquillity. The Indians in that Superintendency are estimated at 38,000; 7,000 of which are in Oregon and the remainder in Washington Territory. The Indians at the Grand Ranch and Seletz Agencies have had abundant crops and will need but little aid from Government; but the "Cories" and "Umpquas" are suffering, and immediate measures for their relief are recommended.

The Indians of the Warm Spring Reservation have improved their lands and met with success in cultivating the soil, but were annoyed by their hereditary enemies, the Snakes, who made inroads upon them, plundering their property and not even sparing that of the Government. After fleeing once the Reservation Indians were persuaded by the Agent to return, but were again driven off by the Snakes, and the efforts of the military to punish the savage disturbers proved powerless. The Superintendent reports that there is no alternative to the abandonment of the post but the establishment of a permanent military force for its protection. The other Indians—parties to the treaty of the 9th June, 1855—who were all hostiles during the late Indian War, are represented as being now sensible of their folly and appreciative of the benefits of peace. They are making rapid steps towards civilization in dress, and are considered as entirely subdued. The Indians living beyond the territorial limits make raids on those of the Reservations, and even attack the lives and property of the white settlers. The employment of a small swift war steamer is again recommended for service against these outside barbarians. And it is urged as important that the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories not provided for by existing treaties be negotiated with at an early day. In relation to the duty wherewith he was charged, of holding a Council with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes respecting the reduction of their Reservation and their concentration upon a smaller tract, the Commissioner reports that he met with success, and that articles of agreement with these tribes will probably be now concluded. The Commissioners appointed to carry out the object of Congress in an appropriation of money and goods to extinguish the title of the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas to lands in Minnesota, journeyed thither, but failed to conclude articles of agreement in consequence of the absence of some of the Indian delegates. It is thought their negotiations can be resumed with reasonable prospects of success, and it is recommended that steps be taken at an early day for the purpose of effecting a treaty with these tribes.

The Commissioner recapitulates the features of the policy adopted by the present Bureau, claiming that the problem as to the Indian's capability of elevation in the social scale has been satisfactorily solved. That the experiment of engrafting the habits of civilized life upon the wild stem of savage existence has been a success, and that the plan only requires further development to insure its complete triumph. In conclusion, he earnestly urges the importance of Congress making speedy appropriations for the relief of the suffering Indians, citing two former similar appropriations to show that Congress has this right.

LAW REPORTS.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge MULLEN opened this Court yesterday morning with a

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

After defining the extent of their jurisdiction, his Honor remarked to the jurors that in a large community like this, by far the largest part of the criminals in the State were accustomed to centre. This fact imposed upon the jury the duty of making the most careful scrutiny, and of failing to present no person against whom there was presumptive proof of guilt, whether he were in a high or low position. The first rule of evidence to be laid down for their guidance was that they must always exclude hearsay evidence. Business men usually deem this a purely technical rule, but it is the only safeguard for the protection of innocent parties from presentment by the jury. It would be an easy matter for any unprincipled man to bring any one, toward whom he was unfriendly, before the public on a charge of crime, if he might screen himself behind the plea of basing his charge on hearsay. When a crime appears to have been committed, no proof must be taken as to who committed it from those who can testify only from hearsay. Each witness must testify to what he has seen, or what he knows.

A second rule of evidence was in relation to the contents of papers. Here the best evidence, that of the papers themselves, must be obtained when practicable. In their absence or destruction, however, oral proof of their contents may be resorted to.

For finding a bill, sixteen jurors must be present, of whom twelve must concur in the finding or the bill must be dismissed. The foreman should conduct the examination of witnesses, though any juror might ask questions.

The Legislature had made it the duty of the Court to call the special attention of the jury to certain offences, which were deemed of sufficient importance to merit unusual care, in those charged with the execution of the laws.

The first of these was the violation of the election laws. The jury would see how important for the perpetuity of free institutions was the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box. The degradation of that purity would lead to early political ruin.

Another offence to be especially noticed, was the violation of the usury laws. These laws were virtually a dead letter in this City; more than seven per cent. being daily taken for the loan or forbearance of money. The Court would not express its own opinion on the propriety of these laws, but would only say that its duty was to execute the laws as it found them. The jury must, therefore, present all offenders against these laws who were brought before them. If this statute were trampled upon, others would come to be. If the rate of interest were too low it should be increased, but the law existing should not be broken with impunity.

Special attention was next drawn to violations of the laws regulating the sale of liquor. This City was especially liable to the occurrence of this offence. The divided opinion of the community on the justice or wisdom of the law should have no influence on the jury. They should present all violators of the law, regardless of popular opinion. Attention should also be specially given to the offence of taking illegal fees by public officers. Offences of this nature should be rigorously prosecuted.

The last offence to which special attention would be called was the drawing of lotteries, sale of tickets, and advertisements thereof. The last branch of this offence was daily committed by the public prints, which contained numerous advertisements of lotteries allowed in other States. This violation of the lottery laws should be diligently inquired into, and the offenders presented. Finally, the jurors must be careful not to disclose any bills which should be found. This would be a misdemeanor, and any one, either of their own number or of a former jury, or any officer of the Court, committing the offence, should be presented.

When his Honor had concluded the charge, a juror asked whether the jury had cognizance of other matters than those brought to their notice by the District-Attorney, or must confine their action to complaints which he saw fit to lay before them.

The Court replied that the jury had the right to entertain any complaints, come from whatever source they might.

The District-Attorney here remarked that it was the custom in this country for persons accused to have a hearing before a magistrate, before the case was sent to the Grand Jury. If the jurors were to listen to all complaints made before them, as original magistrates, the wheels of justice would be effectually blocked. The papers, however, in any matter which the jury might see fit to investigate, would be cheerfully placed at their disposal.

The jury then retired, and the District-Attorney moved on the

CASE OF CHARLES D. MORRISSETT.

The prisoner had been indicted for the murder of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle in March last. The prisoner and his wife sat by his counsel. The jury was impanneled with little trouble, and Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, opened in a brief address to them. A murder was the premeditated killing of a human being, or the killing without premeditation while in the act of committing a felony. It was hoped to be proved that the prisoner, who had occupied a store near the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, having secured an insurance on his goods, had reduced his stock to much less than the amount of policy; that on the 20th of March last, an officer saw a bright flash in the store, as if produced by burning camphene. Shortly after, the deceased was seen to run out with his clothes all on fire. He was taken to the hospital, and there died, after having made a disclosure which would be put in evidence. Shortly after the deceased left the store, the prisoner was seen to leave it. The deceased had been employed by the prisoner as a tool to assist in burning the store, in order to recover the insurance. One of the two had purchased the camphene with which the fire was kindled, in West Broadway. During the act of firing the building, a can of the fluid was overset upon the deceased, and he was enveloped in flames. In order that he might not escape and thereby expose the crime, his partners pushed him back into the flames and made their escape. The victim at length succeeded in getting out of the flames, not, however, until he had received fatal injury. The causing of death in this manner was defined by the law as murder in the first degree.

THE TESTIMONY.

William De Lander, the first witness, was a private watchman on Barclay and Greenwich streets in March last. He went upon his beat that night about 7 o'clock; the prisoner and two others were in his store, which was open; prisoner was busy in the back part of the store; afterwards witness saw a flash in the store, and crossed the street to investigate; the windows were closed, but the door was not; prisoner was then closing the door; the flash came from a bright flame, with considerable dark smoke; it came from prisoner's store; witness then threw the shutters on the sidewalk, to let people in to the fire; he then saw deceased come out enveloped in flames, and threw his overcoat about him; in company with other officers, he tore the clothes off the deceased; deceased was then taken to Mr. Wiggins' store; there was considerable fire in the prisoner's store, in the partition dividing prisoner's from Mr. Morton's store; witness noticed a smell of camphene on the partition.

Upon cross-examination, witness stated that he was acquainted with the prisoner at the time of the fire, but not with the deceased.

John Kennel next testified that he works in a store opposite to that of the prisoner; he saw the fire on the night in question, and, running out, saw people tearing the clothes from the deceased, who was all on fire.

Joseph Morton next testified that he occupied in March last the next store to that of the prisoner, separated from it by a wooden partition; he was in the crockery business; the prisoner at that time had been in the same business about nine or ten months; previously he had been in the dry goods business; at the time of the fire prisoner had about three or four hundred dollars' worth of stock. Witness left his store on the evening of the fire at six o'clock; a little after eight o'clock he went to his store again; the fire had burned through the partition and scorched the ceiling, but had then been extinguished.

On cross-examination witness stated that he had known the prisoner for about two years, but was not on friendly terms with him, and had tried to have him removed from his tenement because witnesses' business was injured by the neighborhood of another in the same business; witness had about $6,000 worth of goods in his store at the time of the fire; he recovered, after the fire, insurance to the amount of $1,200; witness was burned out in the Bowery in 1857, and recovered $500 insurance; on one previous occasion, five or six weeks before, he had recovered $60 insurance; witness had once complained against the prisoner for putting his goods on the sidewalk.

William Walters next testified that he was employed in Morton's store; at seven o'clock on the evening of the fire he left the store shut; Morrissett was in the store when witness came away; there had been a fire in the stove in Morton's store on that day; the stove was about fifteen feet from the place where the fire broke out.

Thomas Monroe next testified that on the night of the fire, at about a quarter before eight, he heard the cry of fire; came out of his house and saw the flames in the prisoner's store; people were carrying a man on fire across the street. The statements of previous witnesses concerning the circumstances of the fire were then corroborated by the present witness. Witness also testified to the smell of camphene in the prisoner's store; it could be smelled half a block off; the fire started in the prisoner's store and burned through into the next one.

Frederick D. Rose next testified that he is a policeman he saw the fire in the prisoner's store on the night of the 20th of March; he saw a man come out of the store all on fire; he was taken across the street to a shoe-store; witness could smell camphene or turpentine for two or three blocks off; could smell it all night: the deceased was taken to the Hospital; the witness took off the deceased's boots, which smelled strongly of camphene. The boots were here produced and identified.

Dr. Alexander T. Bell next testified that he was physician at the Hospital. The deceased was brought to the Hospital, badly burned, on the 20th of March, and afterwards died on the 8th of April, from the effect of the flames. Before his death the witness had informed him that he was in a dying condition, when the deceased made a declaration, which was reduced to writing. The statement was taken down by Fire Marshal Baker. The deceased was not at that time in great bodily pain, and was in his full senses, and rational.

Dr. Thomas B. Ward, the next witness, was a physician at the Hospital, and was present at the taking of the deposition of the deceased. The deposition was attested by Dr. Bell and the witness.

Mr. Justice Connolly next testified that he was present at the taking of the deposition of deceased; the prisoner was present during the taking of the deposition; deceased had said that he had given up all hope of living; he was easy in mind and spoke intelligibly; the deposition was read distinctly to the deceased, and the prisoner was offered an opportunity to cross-examine, but refused to do so.

Deceased identified the prisoner as the party mentioned in the deposition.

Fire-Marshal Baker next testified that he was present at the taking of the deposition of deceased. It was taken in the handwriting of witness. It was read to the deceased, who assented to its truth. His mental faculties were apparently sound.

The deposition was here offered in evidence.

Without finishing the case, the Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For murder—Charles D. Morrissett, Come A. Morrissett, Daniel Finley.

Court of General Sessions.

A QUARREL OF FELLOW BOARDERS.

In this Court, before Recorder BARNARD, yesterday, after calling various cases in which parties were not prepared, the first trial was that of Terrant P. Merrian, indicted for assault and battery on Warren A. Headen, a Clerk for the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The difficulty arose between the parties, who were fellow-boarders, concerning the occupation of a closet. During the dispute complainant testified that the prisoner used abusive language toward the lady of the house. Complainant then interfered, and hence the assault arose. Under this state of circumstances the jury acquitted.

A WASHERWOMAN ACQUITTED ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

The next case was that of Mrs. Hedwig Barkowitz, indicted for stealing $34 from Margaret Sterringer. The prisoner, who is a washerwoman, proved a good character. And as the complaining witness declined to answer the question, whether the house in which she lived, and in which the larceny was alleged to have been committed, was a house of prostitution, the jury refused to convict the prisoner on such testimony, and in view of her good character, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

A FORGER AND A BURGLAR PLEAD GUILTY.

James Buckley, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Silas Reed, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned till this morning, at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Kiernohan.
For Mayhem—Francis Brannigan.
For False Pretences—Charles Parkhurst, Albert Brewster.
For Burglary—Julius Stitch.
For Grand Larceny—John Hanley, Andrew Hanley, Anna Boyd, Joseph King, Louis Schneider, Mary Parmlee, Job Frazer.
For Rape—Philip Weidersum.

United States District Court.

Before Justice Betts.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS—PRACTICE—POWER OF A JUDGE.

The United States vs. Ten Cases, marked J. B. S., containing Petticoating.—This action was brought to forfeit the goods for undervaluation. It was brought to trial in February, 1858, before Judge Hall, who was holding the Court at that term, and a Jury. There was no evidence of a fraudulent undervaluation on the part of the importers, except the evidence of the Custom-house appraisers that the goods were worth more than was stated in the invoice. The Judge, thereupon, directed the Jury to find a verdict for the Government, subject to the opinion of the Court, to which direction the counsel for the claimant excepted, desiring the Judge, on the contrary, to direct an absolute verdict for the claimants. A bill of exceptions was drawn, corrected in his own handwriting by Judge Hall, and signed and sealed by him, and on this a motion for a new trial was made by the counsel for the claimants before Judge BETTS, and by him granted on the 3d of February, 1859, he holding that the question of intent should have been submitted to the Jury. In his decision of that motion he intimated that Judge Hall had probably settled the bill of exceptions inadvertently, not noticing that it averred that he had taken the case away from the Jury.

The District-Attorney now moved in November Term, 1860, for an order rescinding the order which granted a new trial and sending the bill of exceptions back to Judge Hall for resettlement, and on that motion he read a letter from Judge Hall stating that he had no note of any exceptions taken on the trial, and did not think he directed a verdict for the plaintiff or settled the bill of exceptions; and if he did, he thought it must have been by consent of counsel and without examination. The claimant, however, read the affidavit of the then Assistant District-Attorney, who tried the cause, that the Judge did so rule and the claimant's counsel did so except.

The District-Attorney urged on this motion that the order granting a new trial should be set aside, because it was granted on an objection which was not taken by the counsel for the claimants, who argued the motion for the new trial, and that moreover it was unfitting, if not unjustifiable, for one Judge in this Court to vacate or overrule the decision of another exercising coördinate powers in the matter with himself.

Held by the Court—That the latter objection must be an exception entirely original in the history of English and American jurisprudence—more especially where it appeared, as in this case, that the ruling of the Judge on the trial was expressly provisional, and the points of law reserved for the consideration of the Court; that the fact that Judge Hall has not sat in the Court since that time, and is not under any obligation, or probably any expectation of leaving his own business to come here, for years, if ever, shows that it would be unreasonable and unjust for the resident Judge to allow a mere punctilio to bar the regular course of business of the Court, in a matter, too, where, from the reservation of his opinion by Judge Hall, there can be no clashing of opinions between the Judges.

That the ground taken by the District-Attorney, that the objection was taken by the Court and not by the claimant's counsel, probably arises from the fact that the present District-Attorney has come into office since the argument of the motion for a new trial, and that probably neither he nor any of his assistants were present at that hearing or the trial before the jury. That it is singular that he should contend that no such point was taken on the trial, when on the face of the bill of exceptions it is stated that the Court directed the jury to "find a verdict for the plaintiffs subject to the opinion of the Court, to which ruling the claimant excepted."

That moreover the Court's minutes of the argument of the motion for a new trial show that the point was distinctly made by the claimant's counsel, and all the questions supposed to be involved in the exceptions were elaborately argued by the claimant's counsel, and by the then Assistant District-Attorney.

That it is incontestable on the face of the bill of exceptions that Judge Hall did sign and seal it, and it is not unnatural that as he kept but slight notes of the trial, the particulars should have escaped his recollection after the lapse of two years.

That the order granting a new trial was strictly regular and in accordance with law, and if a new trial had been denied and the case carried to the Circuit Court, that Court must have directed a new trial of the cause.

That this Court has no power on these facts to order the bill of exceptions back to the Judge who signed it to have it corrected, even if such disposal is ever within its power when not asked for by the Judge or the party against whom the verdict is rendered.

Motion therefore denied.

For the motion, Judge Roosevelt; in opposition, Mr. Griswold.

Alleged Violation of the Fire Laws.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady.

The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. Nathaniel Johnson.—This is an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover a penalty of $100 for a violation of the Fire laws, in the rear of the lot No. 490 Hudson-street, in this City. It appears that the one-story building on the rear of the lot contains a steam boiler, and the rear wall of that building is claimed to be less than eight inches thick about its centre. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the upper part of the wall rests on the boiler, and is supported by it and by the wall of a stable adjoining. The space in the wall less than eight inches thick appears to be about eight feet in length by two and a half feet in width, and it is claimed that this is a violation of the sixth section of the Fire law of 1856, requiring the outside walls of all buildings to be eight inches thick. In addition to the penalty of $100, the plaintiffs seek to have the building taken down in pursuance of section 31 of the same act. The law requires that a notice to cease further violation shall be served on the defendant. The notice served in this case read verbatim as follows: "You are hereby notified to remove the following named violation of the fire laws, to wit.: a steam-boiler without an eight-inch wall. I have examined it, and I find it lays *close* up against Mr. Lyons' wall. JOHN S. CLAYTON, Fire Warden."

Defendant's counsel objects to this as an insufficient notice of the violation which the defendant was required to remove. The Court ruled that the Fire law is a remedial statute, and to be literally construed, and stated that it would leave to the jury the question whether the defendant had received sufficient notice to remove this violation. Case called late and still on.

A. F. Smith for plaintiff; Wm. Curtis Noyes for defendant.

Alteration of the Date of a Prommisory Note—A Case Suddenly Ended.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Allen.

The Artisans' Bank vs. Charles C. Backus et al.—This action was brought by the Bank against the defendant Backus, as indorser of a prommisory note, made by one James R. Gilmore, purporting to be made on the 7th day of November, 1857, for the sum of $1,120 70.

The complaint alleges the making and indorsing of the note by the defendant and delivery to the plaintiff for a valuable consideration, demand of payment, notice of protest, &c.

The answer of the defendant denies, on information and belief, that the plaintiff is a banking corporation, and alleges that the note in suit was indorsed by the defendant, Backus, for the accommodation of the maker, which fact was known to the Bank at the time it received the note; and that the Bank took the note as collateral security to a prior indebtedness.

The defendant also alleges that subsequent to the making and indorsing of the note, the Bank took from the maker of the note a mortgage upon valuable property, in New-Jersey, as additional collateral security, the proceeds of which they agreed to apply to the payment of the debt for which the note in question was given, but that the Bank had voluntarily canceled the mortgage without endeavoring to realize anything from the property, and the defendant claims that he was thus discharged from all obligation to pay the note.

Upon the examination of the maker of the note, however, it appeared that the date of the note had been altered from the 8th to the 7th of November, by some person other than the maker, and as this would constitute a good defence to the action, but could not be allowed under the pleadings as they stood, the Court ordered that the trial should be adjourned to give opportunity for an amendment of the pleadings.

Edgar S. Van Winkle and Wm. R. Martin for plaintiff; Chas. F. Sanford for defendant Backus.

Appeal from an order Denying a New Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Hoffman and Robertson.

Robert E. Curtiss and others vs. Geo. Marshall.—This cause came on for trial in May, 1860, before Judge WOODRUFF and a jury, in which the plaintiffs recovered the sum of $500 for a refusal on the part of the defendant to perform his contract. A motion for a new trial was argued at Special Term. It before Judge HOFFMAN, and the motion denied. It appeared on the trial of this cause that Hiram Curtiss, in the Spring of 1857, made a contract with defendant by which Marshall was to receive at his lumber-yard in this City, and Curtiss was to deliver 100,000 feet of pine lumber, to be delivered during that year as Marshall should require, monthly. During the Spring and Summer of that year 38,000 feet were delivered under this contract, for which Marshall gave his notes. During the Fall Marshall desired Curtiss to suspend delivery for a short period. Curtiss, it appears, had on hand 60,000 feet of lumber for delivery to the defendant. In December, 1857, their contract was modified as to the time of the delivery of the lumber, by which it was arranged that Marshall should receive the balance of the lumber all at one time, after he had used up the lumber he had already received of Curtiss. Curtiss assigned the lumber and the claim to the plaintiffs, who, in March, 1858, called upon Marshall to have him take the lumber. This Marshall absolutely refused to do, but was, as alleged, on that day taking lumber of other parties.

Samuel Jones for appellant; McRath & Aiken for respondents.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills admitted.—The will of Joseph M. O'Connor and Mrs. Almer D. Tucker were now admitted to probate, but neither instrument made any bequest of importance or interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Nicol et al vs. Nicol et al.*—Order granted.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Thompson vs. Rudolph.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but the amount of bail should be reduced.

Nevills vs. Nevills.—Referred back for further testimony.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, C. J.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Hope.—Case settled.

Regnay &c., vs. Savory, et al.—*Ward vs. Washington Insurance Company.*

Agate vs. Richards.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Neyer, vs. Harnden's Express; Towne vs. Brew; Fitch vs. Wilson; Powers vs. Banfield; Miller vs. Laimann; Commercial Insurance Company vs. Hath; Outwater vs. Theolliger.*—Cases and orders settled.

Fort Wise, R. K., alluded to in the report of Mr. FLOYD, is said to have been made a very comfortable cavalry station of late. A long range of new stables, measuring 225 feet long and 75 wide, has just been completed. The barracks for the men, measuring 155 by 22 feet, are progressing rapidly. Before a month the garrison will be "housed," which is quite a novel situation for the American trooper.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

$1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60..	99	150 Reading R.	33½
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	75	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
22,000 do	74¾	100 do	13⅞
9,000 Virginia State 6s	79	100 do	13⅞
4,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	82	36 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	30
1,000 Missouri State 6s	69	50 do	29½
1,000 do	68¾	50 do	29⅜
3,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt. Bs	80	12 do s10	29½
4,000 Mich. So. 2d Mt. Bs	79	100 do	29
1,000 Mich. So. Snkg Bs	69	250 do	29
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85	200 do s10	29⅛
10,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	15	50 Panama Railroad..	113½
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs	60	10 do	113
10 Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	50 do s15	112
5 Park Bank	105	50 do	112½
50 Canton Co.	[illegible]	409 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	65
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	74¾	250 do	55⅛
150 do	[illegible]	50 do s15	55⅜
140 do	[illegible]	250 do	55
410 do	74	15 do	54
50 do b60	[illegible]	25 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	90
350 Erie Railroad	27½	300 Gal. & Chic. R. s10	61½
250 do	[illegible]	100 do	61⅝
150 do	27	100 do	61¾
120 Hud. Riv. R.	41	200 do	62
100 do	41	250 do	61⅞
50 do s10	40	50 Cleveland & Tol. R.	24
100 do	40	50 do	24¼
100 do	40	50 do	24
100 Harlem R. s10	13½	25 do	24
50 Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]	25 Chic. & Rock I. R.	51
50 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]	200 do s30	50½
200 do	49	100 do	51⅛
50 do	48⅞	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67½
50 do	48¾	50 do	67
375 do	48	180 Mil. & Miss. R.	8
170 do	48½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	95	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90...	74½	130 do	73
5,000 do	74¼	326 do	72¾
25,000 do	74	209 do	72½
2,000 Virginia State 6s	78	200 do s30	72⅝
1,000 Missouri St. 6s..	68½	400 do b15	72½
13,000 do	68	200 Hudson River R...	40
3,000 do	67½	100 do b10	40
5,000 do	67⅝	75 do	39¾
5,000 do	67¼	20 Harlem Railroad...	14
2,000 Erie 3d Mt Bs. '83	85	300 Mich. Cen. R.	47
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	86	10 do	47⅛
8,000 Hud. Riv. R. C. Bs.	74	200 Mich. So & N. I. G. S.	23
2,000 Gal. & Chi 1st Mt	95	200 Ill. C. R. Scrip. b30	55
150 Erie Railroad	26⅞	75 do	55
25 do	26	100 Gal. & Chicago R..	61
200 Canton Company...	14	300 do	60¼
8 Pac. M. St'p. Co...	80	100 do s30	60
50 do b60	81	300 do	60
50 do s60	78	200 do	60½
725 Chic. & R Isl. R...	50	100 do b10	60¼
50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R....	65½		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to present, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year, 1860. During the month of November the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$8,525,416
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,961,652
Free Goods	2,487,290
Total entries	$14,974,358
Against November, 1859	14,727,915
Increase this season	$246,443

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $446,798. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $1,597,301, or $2,364,351 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $12,610,007, against $13,900,941 marketed in November, 1859.

The exports from the port of New-York for the month of November, were:

In Domestic Produce		$11,262,701
Foreign Goods Reëxported		484,385
Specie		525,091
Total of all Exports		$12,272,177
Against November, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$5,323,611	
Foreign Reëxported	816,826	
Specie	4,383,123	10,523,560
Increase in November, this season		$1,749,617

We now subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, for 11 months of the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$21,528,000	$19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
July	24,817,000	27,111,000
August	25,798,000	24,301,000
September	16,005,000	16,459,000
October	15,703,000	12,987,000
November	14,974,000	14,728,000
Total 11 months..	$214,228,000	$223,626,000
Foreign Specie	2,476,000	2,628,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	$5,299,000	$3,762,000
February	5,699,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
July	7,526,000	4,938,000
August	8,013,000	5,151,000
September	9,233,000	4,947,000
October	10,067,000	4,753,000
November	11,263,000	5,324,000
Total 11 months	$84,918,000	$53,549,000
Foreign reëxported	7,092,000	7,318,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,345,000
April	2,996,000	6,259,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
July	6,564,000	10,051,000
August	7,455,000	6,410,000
September	3,751,000	8,268,000
October	2,106,000	5,344,000
November	525,000	4,383,000
Total 11 months	$44,982,000	$67,655,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
Domestic Produce	$84,918,000	$53,549,000
Foreign Reëxported	7,092,600	7,318,000
Specie	44,982,000	67,655,000
Total eleven months..	$136,992,000	$128,522,000
Increase this year		$8,470,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1860. From Jan. 1.	1859. From Jan. 1.
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,688
March	3,477,545	3,164,011
April	2,444,267	3,212,060
May	2,466,462	3,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,314,429
July	4,504,066	4,851,246
August	4,496,243	4,243,010
September	3,038,803	2,908,509
October	2,632,078	2,318,750
November	1,794,748	2,157,154
Total 11 months	$34,845,614	$35,890,848

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1860.	From Jan. 1.	1859.	From Jan. 1.
Jan. 10	$1,788,666	Jan. 12	$1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,503	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,426
April 10	1,146,211	May 26	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,599
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	July 12	1,741,879
June 18	1,385,652	July 27	2,145,000
June 26	1,541,580	Aug. 11	1,863,333
July 12	1,514,884	Aug. 27	2,126,333
July 23	673,290	Sept. 12	2,016,002
Aug. 2	988,678	Sept. 26	2,043,363
Aug. 13	1,003,381	Oct. 17	1,883,670
Aug. 23	798,833	Oct. 25	1,871,550
Sept. 2	934,533	Nov. 10	1,568,107
Sept. 12	791,661	Nov. 28	1,721,343
Sept. 22	1,202,657	Total, 11 mos.	$36,287,035
Oct. 14	870,157		
Oct. 20	992,484		
Oct. 23	810,225		
Nov. 2	1,241,939		
Nov. 14	911,620		
Nov. 26	1,087,071		
Total, 11 mos.	$31,332,659		

There is a fresh fall of *two and a half per cent.* in the Stock Market to-day, with a heavy and somewhat despondent tone on the Street at the close of business this afternoon. The adverse change grows mainly, we think, out of the disappointment of business people at the comments in Congress yesterday and in the morning Press on the President's Message. This document had assuredly been looked for with more confidence in its probable soothing influence on the pending crisis than is realized in the first evidences of the temper in which it is received by the exponents of public sentiment on either side of the sectional line. It remains to be seen whether its fruits will be of a more hopeful character before the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to which it has been referred. The private telegraphic dispatches on this point to-day are of a contradictory tenor, dictated, probably, rather by feeling than fact; so that we shall be in great doubt for some days, possibly weeks to come, as to whether any thing can be accomplished to avert the dangers which so closely beset the integrity and perpetuity of the Government. In trade affairs, to-day, the feeling is no better than on the Stock Exchange. There is something doing in Grain and Flour, but at lower prices; while in General Foreign Merchandise, the stagnation is much complained of, and where sales are pressed at a concession in values and good paper obtained therefor, the difficulty and high cost in negotiating outside of Bank, entail a further sacrifice to the seller. In Bank, affairs there is happily, from the bold action of week before last, comparative quiet, and most of the regular dealers, who are backed by good securities of short date are fairly accommodated at 7 ⅌ cent. The rates outside continue at 12@15 ⅌ cent. on this class of bills. The Foreign Exchanges are dull since the sailing of the *Africa*, and the Domestic rates worse on Baltimore and Philadelphia; the former 97, the latter 97¾@98 ⅌ cent. The accounts by telegraph come gloomy again from New-Orleans to-day, and some decided, if not injudicious, action from the great body of Commission merchants or the Bankers of that City is hourly looked for, in the direction of relief from the present painful suspense and dead lock.

The Share dealings at the Stock Board opened this morning on the basis of 74¼@74 ⅌ cent. for New-York Central and the other New-York roads, and Westerns in like proportion, being a decline of 1 ⅌ cent. from the closing sales of yesterday. There was a further decline of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. before the Board broke up, and at the second session in the afternoon another precipitate fall of 1@1¼ ⅌ cent., Central selling as low as 72½ ⅌ cent., and subsequently closing 72⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. The other Share prices left off about as follows:

Erie	26¾	Ill. Central	55
Harlem	13¾	Mich. Central	47¼
Hudson	39⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾
Reading	32½	Rock Island	50
Panama	111	Galena	60¼
Pacific Mail	79	Toledo	23¼
Mich. Southern	13¾	Burlington	65

The State Securities were lower, sympathising with the Share list and showing additional sensitiveness to the political agitation at Washington. Tennessees fell to 74, Missouris to 67¼, and Virginias 77½. The Federal Fives of 74 fell to 95, and some private sales of the New Loan have been forced at 91 ⅌ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$650,848	$1,245,041	$1,971,680
Previously report'd	56,696,810	60,652,663	90,616,126
Since Jan. 1	$57,347,658	$61,897,704	$92,587,806

The November business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Earnings of Road	$156,037 60	$235,670 83	$241,605 45
Land sales	31,218 92	33,493 73	187,314 31
Cash collected	69,476 80	54,042 24	99,845 37
Total	$256,633 38	$323,206 80	$528,765 13

The earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Road for the same month were:

November, 1860	$60,393 16
November, 1859	56,340 01
Increase	$4,053 15

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road for the last week in November were $25,424 against $25,555 last year. The aggregate

For the month	$143,082
1859	123,907
Increase	$19,175

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The operations of Moss, HARDING & Co., in selling out the control of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company has carried the matter into the Courts. A temporary injunction was made out of the Peoria Circuit Court on Saturday a week ago, restraining the parties from refusing to transport freight and passengers west of Peoria without transhipment and except at local rates, and was served the first of the past week on all the agents and officers along the line, and on the parties concerned in the transaction."

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$117,556
Total Payments	174,526
Total Balance	3,248,835

The receipts include $30,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 8,327 bbls. Flour, 175,379 bushels Wheat, 75,488 bushels Corn, 1,472 bushels Barley, 36,463 bushels Oats, 410 bushels Malt, 2,130 pkgs. Provisions, and 49 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $5 for Pots and $5@$5 12½ for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, including Middling Upland, at 10c.@10½c.; do. Gulf, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Reported sales, 1,000 bales. Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co., remark: "The crop question has, for the present, been lost sight of, under the pressure of financial and political disturbances. Business has been almost entirely suspended, and prices have passed the point at which planters will sell, except to relieve their pressing wants. It is, therefore, no longer a question of the quantity of cotton grown, but of the quantity likely to reach the ports. This can only be regulated by the course of prices, and the matter is, therefore, entirely a money question and dependent upon future developments. The failing off in receipts at all points this week is a serious feature, showing the determination of planters to hold back rather than sacrifice during panic. Judged by supply and demand, cotton has seldom occupied a better position at the opening of a season. But these considerations are completely neutralized, and the value of the staple is temporarily determined solely by the necessities of the parties holding it. This also may be the case in Liverpool for a time, but the resumption of active business operations on this side will be gained by the course of that market only after it has recovered to a legitimate basis.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	RECEIPTS. Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK. To Gt Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	116,000	1,195,000	47,000	13,000	9,000
1859-60..	160,000	1,400,000	80,000	10,000	14,000
1858-9..	132,000	1,223,000	56,000	24,000	14,000
1857-8..	104,000	614,000	22,000	8,000	5,000
1856-7..	103,000	947,000	24,000	18,000	3,000
1855-6..	124,000	964,000	45,000	18,000	13,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61	383,000	104,000	59,000	546,000	675,000
1859-60	515,000	119,000	64,000	698,000	695,000
1858-9	318,000	159,000	65,000	542,000	604,000
1857-8	223,000	56,000	38,000	317,000	328,000
1856-7	172,000	89,000	43,000	304,000	510,000
1855-6	327,000	114,000	76,000	517,000	432,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 205,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 28,000 from 1858-9, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Comp'd with	Gt. Britain.	France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Last year..	Dec. 132,000	Dec. 15,000	Dec. 5,000	Dec. 152,000	Dec. 20,000
1858-9....	Inc. 65,000	Dec. 55,000	Dec. 6,000	Inc. 4,000	Inc. 71,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and holders have met the requirements of buyers freely at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 19,250 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 70@$4 90, the lower rate with check to-day, but most of the sales of straight shipping lots were made at $4 75@$4 80; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 90; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 25, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 65
Extra State	4 70	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 75	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 5 90
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Interior to choice Extra Missouri..	5 30	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last, 1,170 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 20 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 25@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 00@$7 ⅌ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 20@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 22½@$2 25, and Bunch at $2 10@$2 12½ ⅌ whole box. Other kinds have been in active.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered at easier and irregular prices. Most holders are eager to realize. The demand is moderate. The rise in freights tends to check export movements. We have heard of sales of 95,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 09; white Western at $1 25@$1 28; red Western at $1 16@$1 20; mixed Western at $1 14; amber Spring at $1 11½; Milwaukee Club at $1 08 @$1 11; Northwestern Club, part at $1 05; Racine Spring at $1 03@$1 04; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 02; the lower rate check, to-day, and very handsome white Kentucky at $1 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand chiefly for the East and for export, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels at 62c. for mixed Western, in store; 62½c.@63c. for mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for small lots of yellow Western, and 66c.@67c. for yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 69c.@70c. ⅌ bush. Barley has been in request; sales 21,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c., and State at 68c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37½c.@38½c.; and State at 38½c.@39½c. ⅌ bushel. Noticing the fortnight's movements in Breadstuffs, Mr. EDWARD BILL, in his Circular for the *Africa*, says: "The unsettled state of the market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, at the date of my last Circular, has been but little changed in the fortnight's interval—the scarcity of money in the trade and the general want of confidence have checked all large operations, and the transactions have been on quite a limited scale. Exchange on England (which, for a time, was almost unsalable) having been negotiated easier although at low rates, has enabled exporters to get out of pressing difficulties; but even at our low prices, the state of the English market does not present much encouragement for further shipments at present, and that portion of the trade is now inactive. The receipts by canal have been heavy, but will be about closed in all this week, and we can begin to approximate as to the quantity on hand. The usual taking of stock has not, as yet, been accomplished, but those best informed agree in estimating it as not far from 750,000 to 800,000 bbls. of Flour, and 3,500,000 bushels of Wheat, and not far from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels of Indian Corn. This is larger of Wheat and Corn than usual, but as we can get neither of these in quantities by railroad during the Winter, (and only at advanced rates of freight,) the quantity for export in the next six or seven months (whilst the canals are closed) is small in comparison with our late shipments to England. It must also be borne in mind that the millers West are not largely stocked with Wheat, and the receipts of Flour by railroad under the many disadvantages will be greatly diminished for some time to come. The trade at the moment in Flour is confined chiefly to the City and local dealers; a few orders at low limits have been executed, but generally the export demand is small. Prices are irregular and fluctuating from day to day, dealers seeming disposed to realize notwithstanding the low rates. For Wheat there has been a very moderate demand for shipment, even at the late decline, and the trade is heavy and inactive. The City millers are doing but little; there is, however, less forcing of the articles by the receivers. At the close, yesterday, prices were slightly lower, with a fair business doing. Rye is in limited request. Indian Corn is also lower, with a fair inquiry for export."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 30, 1860..	552,702	7,260,788	978,673
New-Orleans	Nov. 23, 1860..	25,690	——	64,838
Philadelphia	Nov. 22, 1860..	63,837	480,931	113,999
Baltimore	Nov. 27, 1860..	45,965	350,174	117,689
Boston	Nov. 23, 1860..	8,087	——	——
Other ports	Nov. 16, 1860..	17,553	831,164	——
Total		712,234	8,923,057	1,275,239
To about same period, 1859		99,308	231,008	——
To about same period, 1858		73,306	403,498	319,353
To about same period, 1857		314,978	2,501,378	499,988

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn bu.
New-York	Nov. 20, 1860..	13,451	165,923	15,430
Other ports to latest dates		2,822	——	——

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are depressed and unsettled. Stock 167,000, against 225,000 same date last year.

HOPS—New have been in moderate demand at 30c.@36c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds are quiet. The available supply here and in the interior, has been estimated at 53,000 bales, including 25,000 bales new.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been effected at $21@$21 50 per ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Is inactive,—being held above the views of buyers.

LEATHER—Sole has been less sought after and prices have been tending downward.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The principal sales, to-day, were those at auction, comprising 375 bbls New-Orleans, at 27c @34½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal, at $2 87½@$2 90 ⅌ 310 lbs.; estimated stock, 5,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, closing at 35c.@36c. ⅌ gallon; week's receipts, 5,476 bbls.; estimated stock, 9,000 bbls. Tar is dull and heavy, at $2 62½@$2 85 ⅌ bbl.; week's receipts, 74 bbls.; estimated stock, 600 bbls. Resin has been rather more sought after, including Common at $1 20; Strained at $1 25, and No. 2 at $1 37½@$1 87½ ⅌ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2@$3 25 ⅌ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of Resin, 10,425 bbls.; estimated stock of Common Resin, 25,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the *Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Dec. 4, 1860.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	52,153	44,049
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	152,569	59,137
Resin	609,208	447,756
Tar	47,837	21,046

OILS—All descriptions are quite dull. Small lots of Lard Oil being 95c.@$1 05; and Linseed, 54c.@55c., cash, ⅌ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week, only 350 bbls. Crude Sperm have been disposed of, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 1860...	71,715	138,086	1,352,500
Same time last year	88,017	203,457	1,958,900

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and 700 bbls. have been reported sold at $16 75 for Mess, and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. No important movements in Cut Meats or Bacon. Of Lard 170 tcs. and bbls. changed hands at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive; only 140 bbls. found buyers to-day, in lots, at $9 50@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited request, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is less sought after at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales of 350 tcs. have been reported at $3@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has attracted less attention at from 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Rough Flax has been inquired for at from $1 47½@$1 57½ ⅌ bushel. Other kinds are inactive.

SPICES—Are in slack request at drooping prices.

SUGAR—Sales have been reported since our last of 700 hhds.; chiefly Cuba, at from 5c.@5¾c., with 150 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 4¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last, the market has continued very languid, and our quotations are ¼c. lower—10 cents being the utmost that exporters are willing to pay—the high freights, and low rates of exchange preventing large transactions. To-day Rough Fat is in good supply at unchanged prices."

TEAS—Have been sparingly sought after, and prices have been somewhat nominal.

TIN—All kinds are inactive and nominal.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 18¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported to-day, at rather higher rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 13½d.@13¾d.; Corn, 12½d.@12¾d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, 9-32d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 lbs.; and Hops ¾d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14½d. ⅌ bushel; Peas, 14½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 14d.@15d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ⅌ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Bremen bark, 345 tons, to Gloucester, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 14d. in bulk: a British brig to a direct port in Ireland, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 13d. in shipper's bags; a brig, 25,000 bushels Wheat to New-Ross, Ireland, 14½d. in bulk and ship's bags; a Norwegian brig to Liverpool, 9,000 bushels Corn, 12d. in bulk; a Prussian ship, 544 tons, to Cowes and a market, with the privilege of the Continent, hhd. and box Sugars, 50s.; a bark to Cork and a market, Sugar, 50s.; a Bremen bark, 506 tons, to Cowes for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, Sugar, 45s.; a bark, 328 tons, to Rotterdam, 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 5½c.; a brig, 200 tons, to Sicily and back, $3,000; one, 170 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $3,100; a schooner, 142 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R. and back, $1,100; one, 900 bbls., to a Windward Island, 75c., one to Martinique, 75c., and back from St. Martin to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a brig, 233 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Curacao, Lumber, $12 25; a schooner, 164 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,400; a brig, 350 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 175 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 190 tons, same voyage, $1,600; one, 178 tons, to San Juan, Cuba, and back, 38c. and $2 50; a British brig, 160 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 14c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY NOON, Dec. 5, 1860.

There is an abundant supply of fresh meats, especially of beef, such as it is. We have seldom seen a poorer looking lot of cattle than crowded the yards this week. The very look of such an assortment is enough to depress the market, whether the supply be large or small. What sort of cattle many of those offered to-day were may be judged of from the fact that while 9c. ⅌ lb. for the dressed weight was readily paid for good fair killing bullocks, the most of the animals were sold below 7c., and not a few will net the sellers less than 5c. ⅌ lb. net weight. We found whole lots selling at $25 to $35 per head. Farmers and feeders can readily estimate how much per head will remain after deducting freights, care, feeding, yardage and commissions for selling. Let it be remembered that all these items amount to but little more for a bullock worth $70@$80 than for one that will bring only $25@$30. Let it be remembered, also, that there are very few market days in the course of a year when there are not buyers enough ready to take all the really first-class beeves at the highest rates—rates which will generally pay a profit on the cost of production. These facts will, doubtless, need to be repeated many times before the producers generally will learn that in raising cattle, as in almost everything else, the best pays the highest profit. The receipts of cattle at this market for the past three months (since Sept. 1) have averaged 5,300 per week, which will readily account for the low and still declining prices. The average during this time has scarcely been over 7¾c. ⅌ lb. net weight, for all the cattle sold. During the same period last year the receipts averaged 4,900 and the prices about 8c.... Milch cows come in rather more freely, and the demand appears to be a little livelier. The tone of the market is somewhat better, and there are comparatively few cows in the yards.... Veal calves are abundant, particularly the common grades and "bobs." Except for the very best, prices are ¼c. ⅌ lb. lower. Bobs or kittens bring $1 50@$2 each, and we are glad to say they are slow of sale.... Of sheep and lambs the receipts are moderate, but the market has not yet recovered from the over-stock of the last few weeks. The prices are a shade better, but the very low price of pelts precludes the hope of much immediate improvement.... Live hogs are not arriving very freely, and they sell as fast as received. Prices are a trifle lower than last week.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,172	113	575	8,935	10,910
Previous week	5,210	95	465	12,602	12,131
Same w'k last year	3,799	129	462	10,612	16,873
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950				
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676				
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,143				

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 29,710. Total number received the previous week, 25,716, being a decrease of 3,934 sheep and swine.

Of the 5,172 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,264 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 668 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 120 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 58 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 62 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street.

The 4,264 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,024; Hudson River Railroad, 1,752; Harlem Railroad, 240; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 361; Hudson River Boats, 616; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 186; and 65 on foot.

Of the 4,264 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 710 head came from New-York, 837 from Illinois, 497 from Kentucky, from 1,039 Ohio, 393 from Indiana, 209 from Michigan, 268 from Missouri, 55 from New-Jersey, 68 from Pennsylvania, 120 from Virginia, 47 from Iowa, and 21 from Connecticut.

It will be perceived that the cattle came from 12 States, of which Ohio leads, followed by Illinois, then New-York and Kentucky.

THE CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The cattle trade was bad enough yesterday and worse to-day. It opened at Forty-fourth-street with about 4,000 bullocks in the yards, which number was swelled to 4,264 by Wednesday morning, including 150 stale animals remaining over from last week. Most of the cattle were offered by brokers on account of original owners, very few caring to purchase on their own account, either at Albany or after arriving at the yards. The few lots bought at Albany, at prices rather above the rates of one week ago, generally lost heavily, some of at $6 to $9 ⅌ head less than first cost and expenses. It was evident at the very opening of the market that there were too many cattle for the diminished wants of buyers who laid in strong last week, and now have to compete with abundance of cheap poultry. Brokers pushed their trade as much as possible, and managed to work off a fair proportion of their stock on Tuesday, but at a slight decline in prices from the previous week, more especially on common and poor stock. The better grades, of which there were few, brought 9c., and were nearly all sold on Tuesday. The snow storm of that day gave the cattle a rough and shaggy look, besides making plenty of slush and soft mud to wallow about in, giving the jaded animals no chance for lying down.

Wednesday brought more cattle and fewer buyers. Business opened hard—or scarcely opened at all—and closed still worse. It was extremely difficult to sell cattle at any price, and after trying all the means which the fertile minds of the sellers could invent, some 400 head were probably left unsold. There were many common poor lots, of one-fourth fed steers and rough old oxen, about four of which would need one well-fed bullock to furnish fat enough to cook the others in. This class especially dragged. Some lots of them were sold at $25@$30 ⅌ head—and some others were not sold at all.

Taking the average of the entire week, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9c. @9¼c.	9¼c.@9¾c.
Medium to good	7½c.@8c.	8c. @8½c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7¼c.	7c. @7½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6c.	5½c.@6½c.
General selling prices	6½c.@8½c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¼c.@7¾c.	7½c.@7¾c.

Excepting for a *very few* of the pick, no cattle should be quoted over 9c., and at that figure only on Tuesday. Certainly nice fat steers were retailed before the close of the market at 8c., and some that would be called good butchers' cattle at 7½c. Sellers thought we could hardly convey a sufficiently depressed state of the market and the extreme dullness of trade. Some are of the opinion the minimum is now reached and that we may begin to expect an improvement. This, however, will depend upon the receipts. If over 5,000 bullocks per week continue to come in we see no better prospect ahead.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

T. C. EASTMAN sold, for Mr. TARLTON, 58 head of fine Kentucky Durhams, of 8 cwt., well fed by TARLTON, which run out at 8c.@9c.

I. BUDLONG, for S. BUDLONG, 32 Michigan cattle, of 7¼ cwt., fair flesh, at 8c. Also, for K. JOHNSON, 48 rough common Michigan cattle, of 7 cwt., at 7¼c. C. COOPER took 16, at $56 each, to ship to Bermuda, which was about 7½c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 79 head of pretty tidy, good-fleshed Illinois steers of 7 cwt., scant, at 6½c.@8½c.—few 9c.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for BASTABLE & WILLIAMS, 105 Virginia cattle at 6½c.@8c. on 6 cwt. They were a common lot of light, thin steers.

C. G. TEED sold 45 good Ohio cattle for E. W. GWYNNE, of 8¾ cwt., at 8½c.@9½c. They were all sold yesterday.

W. H. HARRIS sold 58 rough Missouri oxen for STEPHENSON & Co. They were rated at 7 cwt., and brought 6c.@7c. Also, 45 Indiana steers for HEATH & BROTHER—a fair lot of 7 cwt., and run out at 7c.@8½c.

H. BARNES sold 33 Southern Ohio steers for ARMSTRONG. They were a pretty good lot of strong 7-cwt. cattle, and run out at 8½c.

GEO. AYRAULT, for FULLER & Co., 57 light State cattle at 7c.@8c. Also 31 good Kentucky cattle of 7½ cwt. for PARKER, at 8c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER sold 43 good Illinois cattle for W. H. BURCHARD. They would dress say 7¾ cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Also a few country cattle at same prices.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold a hard lot of 32 Indiana oxen and steers, rough and coarse, uneven scalawags, &c., at an average of 6c.; and 17 State steers for C. H. SHEPARD which brought 6½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER were selling 66 roughish Missouri steers of 6 cwt., thin scallawags, at 6c @7c. Also 27 rough Missouri oxen for BUSH, at 6c.@8c., on 8¼ cwt.

HOAG & BRO., for PARKER & ROGERS, 78 head of common 8 cwt. Kentucky cattle, at 7c.@9c; and 10 Dutchess County cattle, of pretty good quality, at 8¼c.

WHITE & SON sold 74 just fairish 7½ cwt. Illinois cattle, for E. ULERY, which brought 7c.@9c.; average 8c.

D. G. CULVER bought 48 good 8 cwt. Indiana cattle, of SHUSTER, at Albany, which he retailed here, yesterday, at 8¼c.

T. GILLIS sold 40 medium Ohio cattle, on his own account, at 7c @8c. on 6 cwt. And for CROOK & KELLEY 33 head of common store cattle from Illinois, at $31 each. Rated 5 cwt.

MILCH COWS.

The demand for fresh cows is about equal to the supply. There were few on hand at the several market places this morning. The past week's receipts were 21 at ALLERTON'S, which sold pretty readily at last week's figures; 24 at BROWNING'S—market slow and a few left; 29 at CHAMBERLIN'S, selling at $30@$55 ⅌ head, and 39 at O'BRIEN'S, nearly all of which had been disposed of. Prices remain as one week ago.

VEAL CALVES.

Except for a few of the best calves, which are scarce and unchanged in price, there is a decline of about ¼c. ⅌ lb. Bobs, too, sell worse than last week, or for $1 50@$2 ⅌ head. There are more of this class offered than are wanted. The best calves are worth 7c. ⅌ lb. live weight, and if half-a-dozen of the finest were picked out 7¼c.@7½c. might be obtained. Fair veals are plenty at 6c.@6½c. A lot of grass calves were sold at O'BRIEN'S at $10@$12 ⅌ head for wintering over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Our footings give about 9,000 sheep and lambs for the week, or a falling off of 3,600 from the previous week. The market is no better, however, and, if anything, worse. In fact, we have seldom seen business so dull, at the market-places, as it was this morning. At some of them there were no buyers, and small as are the receipts, the stock could not all be sold. The low price of pelts affects the market. Skins sell worse than last week. One man offered a large lot for 75c. each, cash. Another lot of 1,500 were sold at 94c., on ninety days. The weather has been bad for mutton, and both wholesale and retail butchers complain of much difficulty in getting rid of their meat while poultry is so plenty. Except for a few very nice fat sheep, 4c.@4½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, is the top of the market. One lot of choice fat sheep, very much superior to the ordinary offerings, brought $8@$10 ⅌ head, which was fully 5c. ⅌ lb., gross weight.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,708 sheep for the week. They were selling slow, and only one firm, Messrs. WEST & HART, have made a report of sales, as follows:

40 sheep	$150 00	47 sheep	$211 50
90 sheep	284 00	22 sheep	85 00
129 sheep	459 56	40 sheep	185 00
69 sheep	150 12	25 sheep	54 00
87 sheep	315 38	40 sheep	175 00
24 sheep	53 50	24 sheep	78 00
36 sheep	144 50	673	$2,345 56

Or an average of $3 48 each. They were mostly sheep, and some of them quite poor.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report receipts at their Sixth-street market as follows, all of which were from this State: 19 by Jacob Smith; 100, O. Hoysradt: 52, Thos. Esmond; 464, Jenks, Reed & Co.; 195, N. Spencer; 97, C. Shoefelt; 42, Wm. P. Stickle; 103, M. H. Phillip, 191, H. N. Wright. 50, A. O. New; 58, C. Clum; 172, G. Cline; 119, P. Warner. Total, 1,662.

Sales of sundry lots are given as follows:

19 sheep	$60 56	103 sheep	$335 50
100 sheep	320 50	191 sheep	716 25
364 sheep	1,184 29	50 sheep	118 75
100 sheep (Jenks,		58 sheep	137 75
Sixth-avenue)	1,000 00	172 sheep	678 13
195 sheep	676 00	119 sheep	471 81
97 sheep	323 37		
48 sheep	146 00	1,616	$5,168 91

The 100 head, which averaged $10 ⅌ head, were a splendid lot, brought in from Otsego County by JENKS, BURDICK & REED. Some of the *lambs* in this lot brought $8 each.

ALLERTON received 929, and CHAMBERLAIN 2,686 head.

SWINE.

The market closed heavily last week, and prices continue low. Just now they are selling as fast as they arrive, at a decline of near ¼c. from last Wednesday, and the prospect is rather in favor of the drover.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth-street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	5½c.@5¾c.	6¾c.@7c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	5c. @5¼c.	6½c.@7c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	5¼c.@5½c.	7c. @7¼c.
Still Hogs	4¼c.@4½c.	6c. @6¼c.

Hogs are selling as fast as they arrive, at the above figures.

Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

There remained unsold at Twenty-Fourth street Stables 422 head. Some inquiry exists for first-class coach horses but no sales reported, but several negotiating for at $800@$1,000 ⅌ pair. Second-class coach horses sold at $500@$600 ⅌ pair. Some very good pairs on hand, with a disposition to realize. But few road horses sold at $250@$500 each; second-class, for business, $150@$200. No inquiry or sales for saddle horses. Cart horses sold exceedingly slow at $150 @$175 each for first-class—inferior at $100@$125 each. Some on hand at $175@$225 each. No shippers reported. Railroad and omnibus companies are buying but few single ones at $110@$125 each. Sales for the week amount to 58 head, leaving on hand this evening 442 head. Most of the sales have been for low class workers for farming and railroads, &c. There is more inquiry for horses than the previous week, with a good assortment on hand. Most of the arrivals for the week have been of good common workers.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Prodigal Son—A Regular Fix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Model Hypocrite.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Putnam—Whirligig Hall Dumb Girl of Genoa.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

HOPE CHAPEL—Complimentary Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Rose Elmer—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The question of disunion was still further debated in the Senate yesterday. After some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of establishing an armed police in border States, to maintain the general peace and to execute more effectually the Fugitive Slave law. On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, it was made the special order for Monday next. This resolution was suggested by the new troubles which have broken out in Kansas. Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, then moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the President's Message was ordered to be printed, and proceeded to comment in severe terms upon its inconsistencies. He thought the President should have pointed out some rule for guidance in the present difficulties. He had failed to meet the question boldly, and now the only thing which can avert a civil war is a resort to the ballot-box. Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who considered disunion inevitable, and by Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who declared that five States would be out of the Union before the 4th of March; that the true policy of the Slave States was to leave the Confederacy, and that no power under Heaven could prevent it. He believed that the next twelve months would find the Southern Confederacy the most prosperous and powerful which ever existed. Mr. Iverson's language was very violent, and special pains were taken by him to declare that the seceding States would be ready to fight for the position which they would seek to assume. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, hoped the Message would be printed, and deprecated threats. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, asserted the right of each State to act for itself, and compared the violation of the laws by the States to the breaking of treaties by foreign powers. He declared his inability to comprehend the purport of the Message, and believed that the President would precipitate the very trouble which he intended to avoid. He concluded by declaring his intention to introduce at an early day a resolution to ascertain whether any order had gone out from the Departments in reference to Federal authority in those States proposing to secede. Mr. Wigfall was followed by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, who made a strong speech for the Union. He declared that Delaware was the first State to adopt the Federal Constitution, and would be the last to countenance any act calculated to lead to a separation of the States. His remarks were warmly applauded. On motion of Mr. Hamlin, the Senate adjourned at 2½ o'clock. In the House, the secession question was not touched upon. Mr. Grow succeeded in calling up the Homestead bill, and it was finally passed, 132 against 76. The Pension Appropriation bill, and that for the support of the West Point Military Academy, having been reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, were also passed. An attempt was made to refer the Post-route bill, returned from the Senate at the last session with amendments, to the Post-office Committee, but it failed.

Our dispatches from Washington and the South, relating to the Disunion question, will be found interesting. It is stated in the former that Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, contemplates appointing a Commission, to consist of three or four of the most prominent men in the State, to proceed to South Carolina during the session of the Convention, and remonstrate against the precipitate action proposed to be taken by the Secessionists. It is also stated that the Governor of Kentucky will take a similar course. The election of delegates to the South Carolina Convention takes place to-day. It is expected that they will be in favor of secession, without exception.

The Electoral College of this State met yesterday at the Capitol in Albany, and cast their vote for Lincoln and Hamlin for President and Vice-President. The Electoral Colleges of Illinois, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, also met and went through the requisite forms. While the New-York College was in session, it was discovered that the Capitol was on fire in the Library of the Assembly Chamber. The flames were speedily extinguished, after about one hundred volumes of documents had been destroyed. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The vote of Virginia, after all, is cast for Bell and Everett. The State Electors assembled in Richmond yesterday, according to the proclamation of Gov. Letcher, and those elected on the Breckinridge ticket, believing that the vote of the State had been cast in favor of the Union ticket, resigned, in order that the wishes of the people might be carried out.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canadian* at Portland we receive five days later news from Europe. The result of the late Presidential election in the United States had reached England, and the event is commented on by English journals, which express satisfaction at the success of the Republicans. The Prince of Wales had returned to Oxford and resumed his studies. He was received with much rejoicing. An important financial arrangement had been effected between the Banks of England and France, which it was hoped would have the effect of easing the money market, though it was doubted in some quarters whether the measure would prove more than a palliative one. The Bank of England was to lend £2,000,000 in gold to the Bank of France, on the security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. Great buoyancy in the funds immediately followed the consummation of the arrangement, and Consols advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. Advices from Italy indicate that Gaeta will soon be in the hands of the Piedmontese. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but great defection existed among the officers. It was asserted that Castle Retterstein, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of Francis II. A statement was current that the British Government had intimated to that of France its intention to recognize the new order of things at Naples, and that the French Emperor had signified his willingness to do so after Francis had evacuated Gaeta. The intelligence from other points is interesting.

From the Pacific side we have news to the 24th of November, by the Pony Express, which arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday morning. The first reports of the secession movements in South Carolina and other Southern States, following the Presidential election, had caused considerable sensation in California. From Oregon, we hear of the death of Hon. Delazon Smith, former U. S. Senator. He died at Portland on the 18th of November. The mining reports from Oregon and Washington continue of the most seductive character. The amount of gold received at Victoria from the Frazer River Mines is put down at $115,000. There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre on the night of the 3d of November, between negroes and white men, an account of which is given in our dispatch.

The Board of Councilmen, last night, transacted considerable business, though but little of public importance. The Comptroller's statement of the balance in the County Treasury to Nov. 30, gave a sum of $5,267,963 in favor of the County. The Board adopted the report of the Law Committee, in favor of transferring the use of the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, to the Superior Court, Trial Term. The ordinance providing for the appointment of twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens, was concurred in, the annual amount of their salary being $20,658, to be drawn, of course, out of the City Treasury. From that same City Treasury, or purse of Fortunatus, is to be drawn, by the concurrence of this Board with the Board of Aldermen, a sum of $15,000 for the extra services of clerks in those Boards, at the rate of $250 per clerk. There was no quorum of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Education adopted the report of the Special Committee on Evening Schools, transferring the entire control over said schools to the local Boards of each Ward, and changing the time of the schools from two terms of twelve and nine weeks, to one term of eighteen weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October. The number of teachers to be employed is not to exceed one for each thirty pupils in average attendance, and the teachers at present employed are to continue through the present term (18 weeks) unless removed by the local Boards for sufficient cause.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Mullen delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, and commenced the trial of Charles D. Morrisset, indicted for the murder of Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, who was burned to death while aiding Morrisset to burn his own store. The case was not finished, and will be continued to-day. In the General Sessions there were only two trials, one for larceny and one for assault and battery. The prisoners were acquitted in each. Various pleas were taken and sentences deferred. In the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, an action was called on the calendar, brought by the Fire Department against one Nathaniel Johnson for a violation of the fire laws. The case is of some interest and is still on.

In the United States District Court, sitting in Jersey City, yesterday, on motion of George Gifford, Esq., counsel for the Wheeler and Wilson and Grower and Baker Sewing-machine Companies, Judge Dickerson granted injunctions in eight sewing-machine cases, against parties in Newark, who were sued for infringing the feed patents owned by the Companies named.

The Stock Market fell 2½ ₩ cent. yesterday on the Railway Shares, and 1@1½ on State Securities. The adverse change is ascribed to the failure of the President's Message and its reception by the Press, to reassure the public confidence in regard to secession. No change in Money affairs; the Bank movement comparatively quiet.

A livelier business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, but at lower prices for Flour and Wheat; while Corn was a shade firmer. Provisions, Cotton, Coffee, Fish, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Molasses, Naval Stores, Tallow, Spices and Tobacco were sparingly purchased. Sugars, Rice and Hay were more sought after. Whisky was plenty and heavy. Freights were doing better.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of most kinds of animals is above the demand, and prices rule low. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered: 5,172 beef cattle, 113 milch cows, 536 veal calves, 8,985 sheep and lambs, and 10,910 live hogs—total, 29,710. At yesterday's general weekly market, the highest rates paid for a few of the best bullocks, was equivalent to 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight; the general price of good cattle was 8½c.@9c.; for common cattle, 7½c.@8c.; while large numbers of poor cattle were sold as low as 5½c.@6½c., and some hardly reached 5c., at which they were hard bargains for the buyer. The average of all sales scarcely reached 7½c., and three to four hundred were left over. Milch cows are in a trifle better demand. Veal calves are lower, except for the very choicest. There are plenty of "bobs" offered, at $1 50@$2 each. The Inspectors will do well to be on the lookout for three-day old calves, killed for meat. Sheep and lambs are dull of sale, but with diminished receipts a better market is anticipated, though the very low price of pelts keeps prices low. Live hogs are in demand, and are firm at the recently-reduced prices.

One-Sided Compromises.

There is a universal desire for "conciliation." Everybody demands that something shall be done to save the Union and restore peace to the country. Upon this point all men, of all parties and of all sections, are agreed. But next comes the question, *what* shall be done? The general reply is, that measures of compromise must be adopted;—the two sections must come to a mutual understanding;—there must no longer be hostility on one side, or apprehension on the other. Each must respect the other's rights,—consult its interests and be prepared, if need be, to sacrifice something for its welfare. Up to this point there is a very gratifying sentiment of unanimity. The love of the Union seems paramount in all hearts. Everybody is loyal to the Constitution and is quite prepared to make any effort that may be necessary for its preservation.

But when we descend to particulars the affair assumes quite a different aspect. It then becomes apparent that what the Democrats mean by compromise is the absolute *surrender* of the Republicans. It is the Republicans who are to make all the concessions,—who are to propose and execute all the compromises, and by whom the Union is to be saved. And they are expected to do it by abandoning every principle they have ever professed,—by accepting every law and every sentiment against which they have hitherto protested,—by surrendering all the fruits of the victory they have just achieved, and by handing over everything to those whom they have just defeated! Mr. Buchanan, in his Message, offers an admirable illustration of this phase of the modesty and patriotic devotion of the Democratic Party. The North, in the first place, is to assume the entire responsibility of the evils and dangers that threaten the country. The Northern people are alone to blame, not only for what they have done, but for what they are falsely charged with intending to do. And they are to confess in sackcloth and ashes the entire truth of all the accusations which have been heaped upon them,—abolish every local law to which the South may take exception,—concede everything which the South has hitherto claimed, and embody in the Constitution itself every Southern law with which hitherto they have dared to find fault. This is Mr. Buchanan's "compromise." This is what the Democratic Press at large indorses as just and equitable,—and as necessary, moreover, to the preservation of the Union.

Equally insulting is the manner in which the action of the Republicans on this subject has been received. Those of them who have recognized the reality of danger to the Union, and have been willing to take measures to avert it, have been taunted with tardy cowardice and with a disposition to abandon their party. Those of them who have not done so, have been reproached with reckless disregard of the peace of the country. The conservative declarations of the President elect, are utterly ignored. Not the slightest notice is taken of the sentiments proclaimed, or the action proposed, by leading and influential members and organs of the Republican Party,—unless they afford material for fresh taunts and abuse. And the most inflammatory declarations of the most Ultra-Abolitionists are coolly set down to the account of the Republicans, who are held up to the South as hostile to their rights and resolved to make war upon their institutions.

Now, in our opinion, this game is about "played out." The hypocritical insincerity of these appeals for compromise and conciliation, is becoming too glaring to deceive any portion of the community much longer. If the Democrats are really alarmed about the Union, let them do something towards saving it. Let them show a readiness to sacrifice something of their own views and feelings, as well as demand such sacrifices from the Republicans. They demand a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills; let them amend the Fugitive Slave law, and thus remove the *causes* of these bills—and they will have no difficulty in effecting their object.

It may just as well be understood first as last, that this one-sided game of compromises will not prosper. The Republicans have indicated their readiness to meet their opponents half-way in this matter,—and to do everything which justice will sanction and self-respect permit, towards restoring peace and harmony to the Union. But they are not prepared to abandon every principle for which they have contended, and surrender at discretion to the party whom the people have just expelled from power. The responsibility of preserving the Union rests as yet with the Democratic Party. They have control of the Government and of all its powers. And it is for them to say whether, during the next three months, it shall be subverted or not. When the Republicans come into power they will accept all the responsibilities which it involves.

The President and the Attorney-General.

Whether Chief-Justice Taney does or does not propose to expire officially just in time to prevent the Administration of Mr. Lincoln from nominating his successor may still be regarded as an open question. But we fear there can be little doubt as to the intentions of President Buchanan in case this much-deprecated catastrophe should occur. In the last and most lamentable of his annual messages, amid the prayers and prognostics to which His Excellency is moved by the perils of the Union, the President finds time and space to bestow the following elaborate benediction upon his pet Pennsylvanian, the Attorney-General:

> "I should do great injustice to the Attorney-General were I to omit the mention of his distinguished services in the measures adopted and prosecuted by him for the defence of the Government against numerous and unfounded claims to land in California, purporting to have been made by the Mexican Government previous to the treaty of cession. The successful opposition to these claims has saved to the United States public property worth many millions of dollars, and to individuals holding titles under them at least an equal amount."

This stately compliment may very possibly help to pave the way for Mr. Black from the chair of Wirt to the seat of Marshall, and it is a highly admirable specimen of the fine kaleidoscopic effect which can be given to facts by such a dexterous twirl of the rhetorical hand as shall fling causes and effects into one inextricable dance of light and color, till the dazzled spectator is fain to admit the general splendor of the spectacle without criticising its elements.

But it is a sad thing, on the whole, that in the most trying season of his official life, the chief Executive officer of the American Government should persist in showing himself either absolutely reckless of justice in the distribution of his praise and blame, or deliberately bent upon making the worse appear the better in the conduct of a high public servant. If Mr. Buchanan knows anything of the "measures adopted and prosecuted" by Judge Black "for the defence of the Government against land claims in California," he knows that those measures have been unscrupulous and indecent to a degree quite unparalleled even in the Democratic history of power at Washington; that they have not only damaged the reputation, but actually imperiled the interests of the Government; and that, instead of being crowned with success, they have in the most important cases resulted, or are now resulting in a defeat of the United States equally humiliating and unnecessary. We say, then, that if the President permitted this verdict of approval to pass from himself upon his Attorney-General, with any adequate knowledge of the premises, he deserves the sentence of Publius Syms, that "the Judge is condemned when the guilty are acquitted." If he knew nothing definitely of the matter, but allowed the Attorney-General to pronounce upon his own deserts, the case is hardly mended. In either alternative one cannot sufficiently admire the hardihood, or compassionate the ill luck of the official whose unqualified verdict of "well done" has so exactly timed itself with the conspicuous exposure in a California court of justice of the real nature of the "measures adopted and prosecuted" by the active and over-ardent legal servant of the White House.

Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, have but this moment returned from defending, in California, one of these very claims which the President so commends Mr. Black for opposing. In this defence they have practically succeeded; but while the technical forms of victory still remain to be taken, they have at least put on record, in the evidence taken before the Court, one of the most extraordinary chapters in the extraordinary official history of this country. It has been shown that Mr. Black, in his zeal to prevent the actual occupiers of a valuable mine in California from working it, adopted on the behalf of the United States "measures" from which, we trust, most private gentlemen would shrink in the prosecution of a personal suit. He instigated the foulest charges of forgery and conspiracy against these occupants, and when they indignantly offered to pay all the expenses of any commission which Judge Black might appoint to investigate the origin of their alleged proprietary right, he utterly refused to entertain this offer for a moment. Depositions being then asked for in the City of Mexico to establish the validity of the documents presented by the holders of the mine,—Mr. Black personally went to the Secretary of State and procured an order to be addressed to the American Consul at the City of Mexico, forbidding him to certify any such depositions. The first result of this conduct, unprecedented we venture to say in the annals of our Government, was the imposition upon the defendants of an expense of more than two hundred thousand dollars for the transportation to California of all their most important Mexican witnesses; the second result of it has been the open and absolute refutation of all the charges of forgery and conspiracy maintained at the first by the Attorney-General in his organization of the suit, and repeated by him as the adviser of the President with every circumstance of indignity and exaggeration. In other words, these "measures" which the President rewards with his sweetest swan-song of praise, have put the first law-officer of the Government into the position of a defeated calumniator and a libeler brought to public shame. Our language is strong, but it is no stronger than the facts; and it is not a pleasant reflection that the turn of a die in the most tremulous and uncertain period of our national politics, may really throw the supreme ermine of the national justice upon the shoulders of an official who has fought the legal battles of the State in the temper of an Irish eviction attorney, and lent the dignity of the National Executive to the utmost malignity of stipendiary slander.

A Phenomenon of the Frontier.

One of the most curious effects of binocular vision is to be observed on the Kansas frontier. The spectator on one side of that invisible line sees on the other a vast army of outlaws, capable of all and guilty of most imaginable outrages; swarming about the country, and prepared for an early and murderous onslaught upon the unoffending and unprepared population of Missouri. The leader of these ravening miscreants is represented as a more than sanguinary Thug, thirsting for the blood of slaveholders in preference to any other beverage; and addicted by a singular perversion of taste to the apotheosis of the negro, and the perdition of the white. His heaven-daring designs contemplate, we are assured, the subjugation of several Slave States, with the extinction of Slavery, and the possession of free farms by free men. Already, it is stated, his men have seized a federal fort, plundered a land office, broken up a federal court, and have shot down or banished every Missourian who fell in their way.

From a picture so horrifying, it is a relief to turn to the scene as witnessed from the other side of the boundary. There all is tranquillity and harmony. What men have been mustered in Bourbon County are encamped in a defensive attitude at Sugar Mound, waiting the attack of invading Missourians, who, without invasion, are awaiting *them* beyond the frontier. No outrages are perpetrated or contemplated. No citizen of Missouri has been shot. A few obnoxious stragglers from that State have been warned to consult their safety by returning thither, nothing more. And as if to complete this dove-colored picture with the olive branch, Capt. Montgomery, the Thug above-mentioned, is presented in a posture of devotion in a church at Lawrence, in all probability invoking from heaven the benediction of peace and good will to men; and, after edifying service, assuring questioners that he knows nothing of the doings of his band. No forts have been taken, no papers seized, no court dispersed. There is peace within the Territorial borders.

There is reason to believe that this latter presentation is the genuine one; the other the result of distorted vision. Capt. Snyder, a Missouri official, dispatched as a scout to the scene of pretended hostilities, and who fortunately for the truth escaped the deceptive mirage of the frontier by going beyond it, reported on Monday that the state of things we have given as of Kansas origin, is correct in all particulars. There is neither outrage, nor violence, nor the threat of either; and all the alarm in Missouri is the product of arrant cowardice, fanned by mischievous rumor. Unless, therefore, Gen. Harney's dragoons provoke a conflict, the latest Kansas War will, in all probability, come to a close without a blow being struck, or a drop of blood being shed. A campaign so pacific is a rare and welcome incident in these days of sanguinary warfare.

What the President Considers Justice to Kansas.—Mr. Buchanan's devotion to Lecompton,—the worst and most fatal of his many follies,—would be more touching if it were not quite so ridiculous. Quite a considerable portion of his Message is devoted to a glorification of this unhappy subject, and his own action in relation thereto. He tells us how prompt he was "to exert the whole constitutional powers of the Executive" to check the designs of those "violent revolutionary leaders" who could not see the dusky beauty of "Lecompton" with his partial eyes. He boasts of his quickness in sending "a strong detachment of the army" to "assist the civil magistrates in enforcing the laws," and "to aid the Marshal of the United States and his Deputies." So dazzling, he assures us, were the charms of this idolized "Lecompton," that he could not have refused submitting it to Congress "without violating his clearest and strongest convictions of duty."

All this has about it a strong tinge of senile dotage, Mr. Buchanan not seeming to remember that the object of his frantic worship and regrets has been not only dead for the last couple of years, but also buried,

"Deeper than ever plummet yet did part
The wilderness of waters—"

under the waves of that popular flood-tide which has borne the Republican Party into power on the foremost of its million billows.

But why does Mr. Buchanan confine his reference to Kansas to matters of the past? Does he not know that Kansas is now an applicant for admission,—with a Constitution framed in strict compliance with the law, indorsed by the vote of the people, and to which no valid objection can possibly be made? If he was so very anxious for her admission two years ago, why is he so indifferent now? If he was compelled by a solemn sense of duty to urge it upon Congress, and to enlist Mr. Wendell in buying votes for it then, why does he not even mention the subject now? No man would ever learn from the Message that Kansas desired admission, or that any such question was pending in Congress.

We can only explain these and kindred eccentricities in the Message on the supposition that Mr. Buchanan is a candidate for the Presidency of the new Southern Confederacy. He has earned the place,—but he will not get it. There is nothing so useless or odious as a cast-off tool.

Omissions in the Message.—There is some curiosity to know the reason why no allusion was made in the President's Message to either Peru or Paraguay. Our peaceful relations with almost every country in the world, even with the petty Republics of Central America, are complacently discussed, but the two countries with which we have unsettled difficulties are curiously ignored. We have just broken off all diplomatic intercourse with Peru, and if we mean to act up to our professions and enforce our claims against her Government, the next move *en regle* would be the appearance of a couple of American men-of-war in the harbor of Callao. This step would be anticipated if France or England were parties to the dispute; but Peru, in displaying a refractory temper towards the United States, calculates, doubtless, on the present distracted condition of our domestic affairs. The causes, however, that may involve this country at any moment in war, surely merit some notice in a Presidential Message. The late award of the United States and Paraguay Commission is also passed over in silence. As it is in the power of the President to annul that award, some indication of his approval or disapproval was looked for, but it has been looked for in vain.

South Carolina Afraid of Delay—Frank Confessions.—The Charleston *Mercury* is becoming alarmed at the indications of delay in the secession movement. It is especially afraid of the proposition to postpone action until Virginia and the other Southern States can be consulted. The refusal of the Old Dominion to meet South Carolina in conference, after the John Brown affair, is reproachfully called to mind, and her motive in now seeking such a conference is denounced as selfish and base:

> "Virginia declined counseling with us," says the *Mercury*, "because *her views of her interests differed from ours*. She set up an alienation and separation from us, against our most earnest remonstrances and efforts; and if she now seeks to be heard by us, what is her object? Is it to aid us in our views of policy—to preserve our rights or save our institutions? *Not at all. It is to defeat our policy by a Southern Convention, and to drag us along in subserviency to her views of her border interests.* If we respectfully decline to delay in our course, that she 'may be heard,' we only treat her, as she has previously treated us."

The *Mercury* has no idea of being "dragged along" by what the Southern States may consider to be their common interest. It proposes that South Carolina shall plunge in alone, and then drag down all the other States by insisting on their coming to her rescue. This is the high-toned, magnanimous policy of the Palmetto State.

The *Mercury* proceeds to consider other reasons that are urged for delay,—first among them the prospect that the Northern States may repeal their Personal Liberty bills. And on this point the *Mercury* makes the following very frank admissions:

> "So far as the Cotton States are concerned, these laws, excepting in the insult they convey to the South, and the faithlessness they indicate in the North, *are not of the slightest consequence.* Few or none of our slaves are lost, by being carried away and protected from recapture in the Northern States. *Nor to the frontier States are they of much consequence.* Their slaves are stolen and carried off—not by the agency of these Personal Liberty laws—but by the combination of individuals in the Northern States."

This confirms what we have repeatedly urged,—that the clamor about these Personal Liberty bills is to a very great extent hollow and unmeaning. Unquestionably they afford a pretext for a good deal of the denunciation of the North which is so popular in the South just now,—and their repeal would strengthen the Union Party in that section. But they do not constitute the real motive for disunion anywhere.

The Albany Regency in Trouble Again.—The gentlemen of the Albany Regency have not been fortunate in their alliances. Their fusion with the trading chiefs of the Native American Party was not ratified by the rank and file either of the Democratic or American organizations. "Fusion" failed to receive last month anything like the joint vote cast for Fillmore and Buchanan four years ago—the great masses of the Americans seeming to have united their "lives, fortunes and sacred honors" with the Republicans, while only a few of their abandoned leaders accepted commissions and epaulettes in the Regency's mongrel coalition.

Again, the alliance made by the Regency with Mozart Hall last August, has proved a most disastrous investment. In the local contest of November, the Tammany party polled an average vote of 32,000 for their entire ticket, while the average of Mozart Hall, assisted by the Breckinridge and Native American organizations, fell short of that number by nearly ten thousand. Not a man nominated for any County or Judicial office exclusively by Mozart Hall was elected, while of the Tammany candidates similarly circumstanced, but one was defeated.

In last Tuesday's contest, however—a contest in which the Chief of Mozart Hall had large personal and pecuniary interests—we find that not a single Mozart candidate for the Board of Aldermen was elected; while of candidates for the Board of Councilmen, Tammany Hall has elected twelve, Mozart Hall but two, and the Republicans ten. Even in Mr. Wood's own stronghold, the Twenty-second Ward, the Mozart nominee for Alderman was beaten by the Tammany candidate, who was in turn handsomely overtopped by the Republican nominee. The result of this election seems completely to wipe out of existence the boasted strength of Mozart Hall; but it remains yet to be seen whether the Indians of the Tammany tribe will fulfill those promises of a thorough reform in their organization on the faith of which alone their present success has been achieved.

The Japanese Bills.—Now that the Charter election is over, and in view of the triumphant indorsement given to so many of the Japanese Aldermen by their intelligent constituencies, there can be no good reason, we submit, for any further delay in making public and taking definite action upon the various items of the grand Asiatic operation. However blamable the Aldermen may have been in the motives which lay behind their public votes and acts, it should not be lost sight of that many honest tradesmen are to-day suffering serious inconvenience, if not positive danger of bankruptcy, through the non-fulfillment by the City of those bargains which the Aldermen made.

Let us have the bills at once, and get the odious business settled. If any of the items are excessive, owing to Aldermanic per centage arrangements, let them be cut down to whatever amount shall be consistent with honesty and fair dealing. But let the leprosy of this whole transaction be removed in some manner from the public view and not kept constantly before us in its present irritated and disgusting condition. Four, and only four of the Japanese Aldermen were candidates for reëlection yesterday, and all four were returned by decisive majorities. This proves them strong, and therefore they should be both generous and merciful. Let them now, therefore, recall the Japanese papers from the Board of Councilmen, publish the items, and do whatever they can towards cutting down the amounts. It is not right that honest tradesmen, at such a time of financial pressure as this, should be kept out of the money fairly due to them for work and labor done or supplies furnished. Let the bills be audited, revised, and paid as soon as possible. The longer they stand over, the greater is their chance of being increased by law costs and arrears of interest.

Obstinately Wrong.—Upon one point President Buchanan seems sufficiently resolute. He adheres to his Lecompton policy with unyielding tenacity. Regardless of the fact that it dissolved the Democratic Party, he thinks that nothing else can prevent the dissolution of the Union. The doctrine of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories has just been discarded by an overwhelming majority of the American people,—and the President proposes forthwith to have it engrafted upon the American Constitution. Mr. Buchanan is certainly a rare specimen of a statesman. Fortunately the species expires with him.

Query.—The *Evening Post*, commenting on the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Buchanan, says:

> "We will now content ourselves with stating our conviction that neither the amendments proposed nor any other that the South will ask, is likely to be adopted, unless coupled with a repeal of that clause of the Constitution which confers federal representation upon *slave property*."

We should like to know in what clause of the Constitution the *Post* finds any provision for the representation of *property* of any kind. Our Government is one of persons,—not of property; and we know of no exception to this general principle in any part of the fundamental law.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Meeting of the Electoral College—Messenger to Washington—The State Central Committee—An Address Reaffirming the Chicago Platform—Candidates for Office—Speaker of the Assembly—Clerk of the Assembly—The Weather—Fire at the Capital, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1860.

The Electoral College met at 10 o'clock this morning, and without delay proceeded to cast the vote of the State for Lincoln and Hamlin. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York, was appointed a messenger to convey the certified copies to Washington, and George Bull, of Erie, was deputed to deposit a copy with the United States Judges. The College then adjourned.

The State Central Committee this morning, at the Delevan House, and by a unanimous vote, adopted the following

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE.

The Electoral College of the State having, in obedience to the popular will, and in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and of the laws and forms of the State, cast its thirty-five votes for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, the Republican Central Committee avails itself of the occasion to tender to their political associates here and elsewhere its hearty congratulations upon the result.

The Republican Party had its origin in a great public exigency, which demanded and elicited from all its members an unwavering confidence in the virtue, intelligence, patriotism of the great body of the people.

It commenced the struggle for the establishment of its principles with more than half the States of the Confederacy and all the power of the Federal Government arrayed against it.

Confiding in the justice of its principles, and the patriotic considerations which called it into existence. It has struggled on through years of calumny and misrepresentation, until it has by the power of truth and reason, secured the control of the National Government for the next four years; and, with this control, the practical recognition and enforcement of the principles upon which it is based, and which found clear, emphatic and and acceptable expression in the resolutions of the Chicago Convention.

Believing that these resolutions were heartily approved and adopted by all who aided in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; that these gentlemen, preëminent as their personal merits are conceded to be, could not have been successful in the late canvass upon any other declaration of principles; and that these principles insure fidelity to all the guarantees of the Constitution, respect for the reserved rights of the States, among which is the right of each State to control its domestic affairs in its own way, your Committee has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln will be entitled to the confidence of the people of the whole country.

And confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican Party and its chosen representatives, and in its unshaken devotion to the Union, we solemnly believe that a firm and unswerving adherence to its doctrines is essential to a full restoration of national peace and prosperity. S. DRAPER, Chairman.

James Terwilleger, Secretary.

Albany, Dec. 5, 1860.

In the discussion which was had upon this address, there were two who dissented. These were Messrs. Peck, of Auburn, and Thomas Horton, of Montgomery. These gentlemen did not dissent from the spirit of the address so much as they questioned the propriety of saying anything at this time. Hon. A. M. Clapp would probably have joined Messrs. Peck and Horton, had he been present. He was at the meeting last evening, but was not present this morning. After a full interchange of sentiment, all the members voted to adopt the address.

There was a decided approbation expressed of the action of the Committee, by the electors and by the prominent members of the party in attendance at the Capitol.

There were several small caucuses held last evening, of the different combinations of gentlemen looking after their positions with the incoming Administration. Gov. Morgan had one branch, or section, at his house, while another met at the rooms of a gentleman formerly holding a State office. I do not learn that anything decisive was achieved at either conclave. Both were numerously attended, and about equaled each other in the position and character of the attendance. It was understood that the gentlemen at the Governor's levée contemplated suggesting his name to Mr. Lincoln as a proper person for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, while the gentlemen who met over the way were inclined to urge Hon. George Opdyke for the same place. I do not learn that either Gov. Morgan or Mr. Opdyke give their active assent to these suggestions, though both doubtless entertain a laudable willingness to give the Government the benefit of their commercial education.

As I telegraphed you, there are several gentlemen here anxious to obtain indorsements for office. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward and Daniel D. Conover want to be Marshal of the Southern District. Hon. A. B. Williams, of Wayne; Gen. B. F. Bruce, of Madison; Hon. A. B. Dickinson, (Bray,) of Steuben, and Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of Erie, are each ambitious to serve as Marshal of the Northern District—catching negroes to the contrary notwithstanding.

There has been some little discussion of the Speakership of the next Assembly. The canvass, so far, is between Messrs. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Robinson, of Chemung, but I think that Messrs. Pendergast, of Chautauqua, and Geo. T. Pierce, of Ulster, are eventually to be brought forward. If the contest between Littlejohn and Robinson becomes so embittered as to make it necessary to withdraw them, their respective adherents would be very apt to settle back upon the two gentlemen I have named,—Pendergast taking the place of Littlejohn, and Pierce that of Robinson.

The Clerkship of the Assembly has fat pickings—hence a multitude of aspirants. Mr. Richardson, who has twice occupied the position, is a candidate for a third time. Maj. Scholefield, of Oneida—a roystering good fellow—is a second candidate. Mr. Colt, of Livingston, is a third; Mr. Gillespie, of New-York, a fourth; Mr. Cole, of Kings, a fifth; Mr. Risley, of Chautauqua, a sixth, and S. H. Mix, of Schoharie, a seventh. There are more, but I have lost my memorandum, and they are so little among the known, their names do not readily recur to me.

Mr. Allen, of the *Democrat*, I understand to be seeking the position of Postmaster at Rochester, and Mr. Clapp, of the *Express*, is also anxious to be Postmaster at Buffalo.

It is evident from these early indications that Mr. Lincoln will not at the North be wanting for those to fill office, however great a deficiency he may meet with at the South.

The weather is beginning to be Wintry. We had a dash of rain last evening, a sprinkle of snow with the dawn of morning, a flash of sunshine at noonday, and now at 4 P. M., a biting blast.

Shortly after noon to-day, a fire was discovered in the Assembly library room of the Capitol building. It was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done. The destruction of the old building would have awakened an irrepressible conflict for a removal of the seat of Government that would have dimmed even the fires of dissolution, flashing up so brightly in the Southern hemisphere. LEO.

Meeting of the Electoral Colleges.

Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electors of this State met in the Senate Chamber at 12 M. precisely, and cast their vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. A large number of spectators were present to witness the proceedings which were conducted without any special formality. Hon.

Leonard Swett, Elector at Large, was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

Augusta, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electoral College to-day gave the eight votes of Maine to Lincoln and Hamlin.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Electoral College met to-day in the Senate Chamber, and gave the vote of Massachusetts to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Electoral Colleges of New-Hampshire and Vermont also cast the votes of those States to-day for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Harrisburgh, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The votes of the Electoral College were to-day cast for Lincoln and Hamlin.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Reception of the Secession News in California—Great Riot between Negroes and Whites in the Victoria Theatre, &c.

Fort Kearney, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Pony Express from California passed here at 10½ o'clock this morning, and furnishes to the Associated Press the following summary of the news from the Pacific Coast:

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 24—3.40 P. M.

There is no ship news to report.

Since the departure of the last Pony Express, California has been particularly barren of domestic news.

The incoming pony with St. Louis dates to the 12th, telegraphed to Fort Kearney, arrived at Carson Valley on the night of the 22d, and will reach San Francisco to-night, over two days behind time. The Eastern news received by this express by telegraph from Carson Valley, relating to secession demonstrations of South Carolina, Georgia, &c., have caused an unusual sensation, forming the universal topic of conversation generally, in a regretful mood.

Maj. J. B. Scott, United States Army, died in San Francisco on the 22d.

The brig *G. S. Cabot*, anchored at Mendocino during a gale on the 15th, was capsized. The mate and six of the crew were lost. A boat proceeding from the shore to relieve the *Cabot*, manned by five men, was also capsized, and all lost.

During the past six weeks an unusual number of whale-ships have touched at San Francisco, laid in supplies, discharged and reshipped crews, negotiated drafts on the East, and obtained Eastern advices at such saving of time and money as demonstrates the immense advantage of San Francisco over Honolulu as a whaling port.

A telegraphic dispatch received to-day from Yreka, announces the death of Delazon Smith, at Portland, Oregon, on the 18th. He was recently one of the United States Senators from that State.

By the steamer *Brother Jonathan* full advices from Oregon are received to the 17th, and from British Columbia to the 10th.

Large numbers of Chinese had arrived at Portland from the mines in the British Possessions, having been driven off by the Indians.

Reports of rich gold mines in Oregon and Washington continue as usual.

The woolen factory at Salem was running night and day, manufacturing fabrics, which find a ready market.

Since Nov. 4, $115,000 in gold has been received at Victoria from the Frazer River mines.

There was a serious riot at the Victoria Theatre Nov. 3, growing out of long existing prejudices of negroes against the whites. The negro population emigrated to British Columbia from California to improve their social position, which they claim to have done, and to be equal in all things to any other race. The whites demurred, and the management of the theatre provided seats for its colored patrons in a separate part of the house. On the night in question the negroes concerted a plan to take possession of the reserved seats. Two negroes first forced admittance to the parquette. The whites attempted to expel them. The actors on the stage jumped into the parquette to assist in the fight. The ladies took refuge behind the scenes. A party of negroes armed with clubs came to the rescue of their fellows. A number of whites were knocked down and kicked by negroes. Lighted camphene lamps were thrown about, bursting, and setting the theatre on fire. The negroes got possession and drove out the whites, and were in turn repulsed. Some of the negroes had firearms. The principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored by the Police. One hundred negroes were engaged in the riot.

Another attack on the theatre was planned for Nov. 10, the day the steamer left. A large police force would be on hand.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade continues dull, with little of interest legitimately transpiring in the market. Attempts to force sales of Cuba sugars and spirits turpentine at auction have been met unfavorably. The *Emily Seyburn's* cargo, 500 bbls. Muscovado, was advertised at auction, and holders of other parcels dropped their prices from 10c. to 8½c. Upon the offering of the cargo, 20 hhds. sold at $9 47½ per hundred pounds, and the balance was withdrawn. A similar course was pursued in regard to spirits turpentine; a late import was put up at auction, and being competed with by other holders, resulted in sales of about 5,000 gallons, at 90c.@95c., bids failing for any larger quantity. Candles have continued to move freely; sales, since the last dispatch, comprise 3,500 boxes Adamantines, at 24½c.@24½c., the market closing firm, with indications of an advanced rate the coming week. Provisions of all kinds meet very little inquiry; the tendency of the market is still unfavorable.

A few goods in other lines are selling, but the prevailing tone of the market is against sellers. Breadstuffs find an active request for consumption and export, with a tendency to improve. Oregon Flour is beginning to arrive and is likely to check any advance of moment. Good shipping varieties of Wheat are quotable at $1 50@$1 60. Flour has been bought largely for Liverpool; within the past ten days some 20,000 sacks have been taken at $4 25@$5. Barley is in fair demand for New-York at $1@$1 12½.

Newfoundland Legislature.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Dec. 3, }
viâ Sackville, Wednesday, Dec. 5. }

The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's speech stated that the House was called to consider the destitution prevailing in the country, in consequence of the short seal and cod fishery. It condemned the system of giving relief indiscriminately, without any equivalent, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers, to the decrease of the revenue, and the increase of indirectly taxing many to benefit a few. It recommended to the Ministers to use greater economy; it regretted that the Commissioners not having completed their labors, the terms of an adjustment with the French relative to fishing privileges could not be published, although they were mainly agreed on.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	62,069,800
Specie	3,553,000
Due from other Banks	7,993,000
Due to other Banks	7,886,000
Deposits	17,328,000
Circulation	7,459,800

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37. Sight Exchange on New-York ¾@1¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

Flour in steady demand for the East. Buckwheat Flour arrives freely and sells at $1 63. Wheat, in lots, at $1 36 for white Indiana. Oats—No sales. Corn, in car lots, 65c. Barley in good demand and limited supply: sales 3,000 bushels Cayuga two-rowed, at 62½c.; 4,700 State four-rowed, in store, on private terms. Whisky—Sales 200 bbls., principally at 18¾c.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Flour dull. Wheat steady; sales 27,000 bush. at 72¾c. for Northwestern Club; 70c. for No. 1, and 67c.@68c. for No. 2 in store. Corn very dull. Oats firm. *Receipts*—24,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 6,500 bush. Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York scarce and firm at 8 ℔ cent. premium.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Cotton quiet; sales to-day, 11,000 bales, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for middling. Sugar steady at 4¾c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. Flour declining; sales Superfine at $4 25@$4 50. Corn—A declining tendency; sales at 55c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sales of New-York Sight Exchange were made yesterday by the Banks and individuals at ½ to 2½ ℔ cent premium.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The rate of Sight Exchange on New-York at the Bank of Charleston is at 3 ℔ cent premium.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 28@$1 34. Corn quiet; sales 4,000 bush. at 64½c.@66c., afloat. Provisions quiet. Coffee quiet. Whisky dull at 19c.@20c.

Charleston, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Cotton—Sales 2,700 bales, prices ranging from 8c. to 11c.; market firm.

Augusta, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Sight Exchange on New-York at 3 ℔ cent premium.

Augusta, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Cotton in fair demand.

Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

[illegible], Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The 8 P. M. Mail train from New-York was thrown from the track last night between New-York and New-Haven, causing a detention till 8 o'clock this morning. No one was injured.

About three inches of snow fell last night, but is rapidly dissolving to-day.

Official Vote of Missouri.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The official vote of Missouri is as follows:

Douglas	58,801	Breckinridge	31,317
Bell	58,372	Lincoln	17,028

Horace Greeley Sued for Libel.

Oswego, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Hon. D. C. Littlejohn has commenced a prosecution against Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*, for alleged libels uttered pending the late election.

The Habana at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Habana*, from Havana on the 30th ult., has arrived here. Her news has been anticipated.

Death of Lieut. David Bell.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Lieut. David Bell, U. S. A., recruiting-officer at this station, died at Old Point, on Sunday.

Canal Navigation.

Albany, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The weather has moderated, and there is but little ice in the Canal basin.

St. Catherines, C. W., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Welland Canal is almost impassable from the snow which fell yesterday and the ice which made last night. Navigation will probably be stopped to-night.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

List of the Successful Candidates.

The following is a corrected list of candidates elected on Tuesday. Of the nine Aldermen then chosen four are already members of the Board; the names of the five new-comers are italicized:

ALDERMEN.

First District	Henry Smith, (Rep.)
Third District	John T. Henry, (Tam.)
Fifth District	John H. Brady, (Rep.)
Seventh District	*Chas. J. Chipp*, (T. & M.)
Ninth District	*Isaac Dayton*, (Rep.)
Eleventh District	*Alex J. Frear*, T. & M.)
Thirteenth District	*Ira A. Allen*, (Rep.)
Fifteenth District	*Andre Froment*, (Tam.)
Seventeenth District	Henry W. Genet, (Tam.)

COUNCILMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

George P. Bickford, Tam.	John Hogan, Moz.
Geo. A. Barney, Tam.	Charles H. Hall, Rep.
Morgan Jones, Tam.	Joseph Shannon, Tam.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Anthony Miller, Tam.	Frederick Repper, Moz.
John Ryan, Tam.	Simeon Hazelton, Rep.
Michael C. Gross, Moz.	Henry A. Smith, Rep.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Alexander H. Keech, Rep	William D. Orton, Rep.
Abraham Lent, Rep.	John D. Ottwell, Rep.
Harvey T. Cleveland, Rep.	Thos. Stevenson, Rep.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Jacob M. Long, Tam.	Luke Curran, Tam.
Jonathan T. Trotter, Rep.	John Brice, Tam.
Alex. Brandon, Tam.	Charles G. Pinckney, Tam.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	L. Nolte, Dem.	13	Thomas Brown, Rep.
2	Wm. Buckley, Rep.	14	J. H. Collins, Dem.
3	A. Stookey, Dem.	15	E. C. Benedict, Rep.
4	Philip Creaghan, Dem.	16	C. P. Smith, Dem. S. B. H. Vance, Rep.*
5	Jas. P. Dupignac, Un.	17	Thos. Kennedy, Dem.
6	Patrick Wade, Dem.	18	C. Godfrey Gunther, Dm.
7	John Galvin, Dem.	19	Dennis McCarthy, Dem. Patrick Ford, Dem.*
8	William Tucker, Rep.	20	N. J. Waterbury, Dem.
9	Jas. W. Farr, Rep.	21	John Davenport, Dem.
10	David L. Miller, Rep.	22	James Marriner, Rep.
11	Christian Metzger, Rep.		
12	James McKeon, Dem.		

*To fill vacancy.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. H. Bull, Rep.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen failed to hold their regular meeting last evening for want of a quorum. They assemble to-day at 12 M., as canvassers, to count the votes received at the election on Tuesday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MORE DRAFTS ON THE CITY TREASURY.

This Board met last night, the President, Morgan Jones, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Campbell offered a resolution for the purchase of a fire-escape truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the expense not to exceed $1,500. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution was offered by Councilman Decker, as follows:

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be directed to take the necessary legal steps to have the following streets opened: One Hundred and Fifteenth-street from Third-avenue to the Harlem River; Ninety-sixth-street from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River; Eighty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to the East River; Eighty-seventh-street from Third-avenue to the East River.

Referred to Committee on Roads.

A resolution to widen Broadway at Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets was also referred, as was also a resolution to place two gas lamps at the front of the German Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street.

A statement was received from the Comptroller, showing the balance in the County Treasury, to Friday, Nov. 30, 1860, as follows:

Balance, Nov. 22	$2,532,244 00
Receipts	3,144,864 48
Total	$5,677,108 48
Payments	409,145 27
Balance on hand	$5,267,963 21

Ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following communication was also received from the Comptroller:

Comptroller's Office, Dec. 3, 1860.

Honorable, the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The appropriation for cleaning streets having been exhausted early in November last, the City Inspector has addressed several communications to this Department, asking that further provision may be made to meet the necessary expenditure under this head. The amount required he estimates at $35,000, which sum, for reasons stated in his letters, I would recommend be made available for his purposes, by transferring, under the authority conferred by section 4, of chapter 509 of the laws of 1860, from the appropriation for "Russ pavement grooving Broadway," to the application for "cleaning streets." Respectfully submitted. Robt. T. Haws.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

The report of the Law Committee, on the motion to transfer the use of the room of the Supreme Court, General Term, to the Superior Court, Trial Term, was adopted.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of twenty-two Assistant Health Wardens of the City, at a salary of $3 per diem, was concurred in, the amount of $20,658 per annum, in payment thereof, to be taken out of the City Treasury. The vote was 13 Yeas to 7 Nays. In the affirmative were Councilmen Bogert, Shannon, Burns, Hogan, Baulch, Van Tine, Rohwagen, Costello, McConnell, Munson, Van Wart, and Campbell. In the negative, Councilmen Perley, Shaw, Kane, Lent, Trotter, Pinckney, and Decker.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen in favor of the Clerks of both Boards for extra services, to the amount of $250 each, was concurred in. The amount to be taken from the City Treasury, in consequence, is $15,000.

The Board adjourned till to-night at 5 o'clock.

SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

The annual sale of property upon which assessments have remained unpaid for five years, commenced yesterday in a basement room of the City Hall, formerly occupied by the Chief of Police—Mr. Wm. S. Duke being the auctioneer. The assessments are laid for various purposes, *i. e.*, fencing vacant lots, filling in, opening streets, flagging, paving, &c., and in many cases the work has been done without the knowledge of the party assumed to be benefited thereby. In the present sale, the property is not divided into heads as in a tax sale, thus rendering it necessary for property owners to examine the entire list, consisting of 1,699 parcels, to ascertain if any of his property is up for sale. The property is sold for the lowest number of years bid, subject to the assessment, accrued interest, charges for advertising, &c., and the owner has a right to redeem it within a specified time, on payment to the purchaser of the amount paid by him, with fourteen per cent. interest, so that, in any event, the chances of a good speculation are decidedly in favor of the purchaser. There were many parties present who bid in their own property, thus saving the fourteen per cent. interest, and there were many of our leading citizens and speculators, who attend these sales regularly. The sale will continue from day to day, commencing at 12 M., and will continue, probably, ten or twelve days. The auctioneer disposed of only 107 lots yesterday, leaving nearly 1,600 yet to be sold.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE EVENING SCHOOLS—PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX IN THE SCHOOLS.

A regular meeting of the Board was held last evening, the President, Mr. Curtis, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Eighteenth Ward, asking the Board to make an application to the next Legislature for power to adopt such regulations as shall prevent the introduction of small-pox into the schools. Referred to special Committee.

Some other matters of minor importance having been disposed of, the Board took up the consideration of the report of the Special Committee appointed in October last "to consider the whole subject of instruction and expense of the Evening Schools, and report such by-laws as they may deem necessary to secure for said schools economy and thorough instruction and supervision from this Board, or the school officers of the several Wards."

The Report recommends an important change in the management of the Evening Schools, by transferring the whole control over said Schools from the Evening School Committee of the Board of Education, to the Board of Trustees of the several Wards.

After some discussion, the Report and By-Laws were adopted, with one or two amendments. The principal changes effected in the Evening Schools are as follows:

1. There is to be but one term of the Evening Schools instead of two, as at present—said term to commence on the first Monday of October, and continue without interruption 18 weeks, with the exception of the usual holiday vacation.

2. The teachers are to be nominated by the local Boards and confirmed by the Board of Education, and there are to be no more teachers appointed than one for every 30 pupils in average attendance.

3. No teacher is to be employed in the Evening Schools who does not, at the time of his or her appointment, hold a certificate equal to grade C, from the Superintendent.

The present term of the Evening Schools is to continue until the expiration of 18 weeks, dating from the first Monday of October last, and the teachers now employed are to be kept in office until the end of the term, unless removed by the local Board for cause.

Adjourned for two weeks.

THE PRIZE RING.

Desperate Fight between Woods and King for a Purse of $300—Woods Declared the Victor.

The long-anticipated and much talked-of fight between John Woods, of Boston, and Geo. King, from this City, came off early yesterday morning at Bull's Ferry, N. J., (the same ground that Clarke and Horrigan fought on,) for a purse of $300, and after fifty-five rounds were fought, Woods was declared the victor, King having "dropped" foul to avoid a blow.

The fight may fairly be considered one of the most determined battles in the history of the American Prize Ring, and although of short duration, the number of rounds fought prove the assertion that some terrific fighting was done. The men seemed in very good condition, King looking better and more determined than Woods, who seemed somewhat shaky at first, but soon recovered himself.

Wood was thrown twice, and was knocked down the same total of insignificant numerals; while King went to grass fifty-one times, during which he received seven knock-down blows and was thrown in several rounds.

The fight lasted for one hour and fifteen minutes, and the men fought fifty-five rounds before the winning man was named. About five hundred persons witnessed the battle, two-thirds of whom came from New-York, while the remainder appeared to belong to the neighborhood. Unlike the fight on Monday last, here was scarcely any of the "roughs" present, and no boys were observable among the crowd. Some twenty-five carriages were upon the ground.

Woods was seconded by Clohanan (Horrigan's late second) and "Spanish Dick," while King was taken care of by "Australian Kelly" and Jemmy Massey.

King won the first knock-down blow and "first blood," and at the commencement he had the best of the fight; but his system of "dropping" and the cold air told against him, and ultimately lost him the fight.

The conduct of Woods was manly and straightforward, taking his punishment quietly, and actually forcing the fighting in almost every round.

Most of the fighting occurred in King's corner, Woods having to go up to him and make him fight. The display of science by both men was highly creditable to them, and their wrestling powers appeared pretty well balanced, Woods, however, getting the best of George nearly every time they clinched.

As regards the past history of the men it is said that King has fought two or three times in England, while it is stated on good authority that Woods never entered a ring before, and when he came into the ring to-day he seemed diffident and rather awkward, but a few rounds soon put an end to that trouble, and he went in manfully.

"Fatty Walsh" acted in the treble capacity of stake-holder, referee and time-keeper, and gave universal satisfaction.

There were no bets of any consequence, although couple of small ones were offered on King, but no takers. Woods' weight is about 180 pounds, and King's somewhere in the same vicinity. Although George won the choice of corners, he had the worst of it as regards position; for his seconds taking the traditional eastern angle, placed their man in a hollow, while the sunny corner of Woods kept him warm and comfortable.

No disturbance occurred during the whole affair, it being unanimously agreed upon on all sides that the men should have a fair show, now that they had succeeded in getting together. No interference was made by the Police, and every one went away seemingly satisfied with regard to the courage and skill displayed by both men.

The present week appears to have been quite a gala one among the "fancy," this making no less than *three* fights that have taken place on the same ground since Monday; there being quite a desperate set-to between two young fellows, named Hickey and Morton, for $50, on Monday last, shortly after the crowd departed from Horrigan and Clarke's fight, and which resulted in favor of the former. So much for the New-Jersey Police.

ARREST OF WOODS.

Officer Dunning, of the Eighth Precinct, last evening arrested Woods in Mercer-street, and took him to the Station-house, where he was detained upon a charge of having left the State to engage in a prize fight. He will be taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

Prize Fight near North Berwick.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

A prize fight for $1,000 took place yesterday, near North Berwick, Me., between Michel Fritz, of Providence, and Wm. O'Neil, of Worcester. Sixty-three rounds were fought, occupying four hours and twenty minutes, when Fritz was declared victor, owing to a foul blow. Nearly one hundred and fifty persons were present from Boston by special train. Neither party had ever fought in the ring before.

Destruction of the British Brig "Alma" and Rescue of the Crew.

The brig *G. T. Ward*, Briggs, master, which arrived to-day from St. Marks, reports that on the 2d inst., Barnegat bearing west 15 miles, during a heavy blow from W. N.W., fell in with the British schooner *Alma*, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. Hayes, from Kingston, Jamaica, 25 days out, bound to New-York, with foremast head and both topmasts gone, the mainboom and all sails blown away and leaking badly. The *G. T. Ward* took from her the captain and crew, six in all, and brought them to this port. Capt. H. reports that on the 20th ult., George Nason, seaman of Nova Scotia, died, and at the time of being taken off all hands were sick. They had had a succession of very heavy gales since leaving Kingston. On the 2d inst., at night, saw a vessel on fire, which was supposed to be the *Alma*. The *A.* had a cargo of pimento, logwood, rum, &c. She was built at St. Andrews, N. B., 100 tons burden, about seven years old, and is owned by Wm. Whitlock, at St. Andrews, and rates A 2.

Academy of Music.—The sale of seats for "Masaniello" will commence to-day at the usual ticket offices.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

Great Sale of Winter Undergarments for men, and women, and children, 25 cents below the usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depôt, No. 289 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—WHOLESALE and Retail—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Furs, Furs, Furs. Furs at Wholesale Prices, retailed by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold only at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Children's Furs Retailed at Wholesale prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Depreciation in Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND

Respectfully announce that from the present date until

their

ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING

is disposed of, the price of every fabric, in large and varied assortments, at their

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway,

will be reduced to its

ABSOLUTE COST.

In view of the present Monetary Crisis and the prospect of a reduction in wages and the value of goods in the Spring, the firm have resolved to submit to this

SERIOUS SACRIFICE.

Parents will find this an opportunity rarely presented.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Men's Over-Coats, Business-Coats, and other Winter Clothing, at moderate prices.

We call the attention of ladies and others, who wish to make a holiday present, to our assortment of Men's Robes de Chambre, Smoking-Jackets, Ties, Scarfs, &c.

Also, boys' clothing of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.)

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Squire & Lander
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Alexander's Silameau for Coloring the Hair a natural brown or black, without staining the skin, and without a preparation, just received and for sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

William Taylor's New Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!
HATS AND CAPS.
Unsurpassed.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mink, Mink, Mink, Mink Furs Retailed at wholesale prices, by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Lord—Bates.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Edwin Lord, Jr., to Marion Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Bates.

Turner—Walker.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, at St. George's Church, by the Rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Samuel E. Turner, of Liverpool, England, to Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Walker, of this City.

Buckhout—Miller.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 3, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Capt. William Buckhout, to Mrs. Caroline Miller, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Henry Harris, all of Sing Sing, N. Y.

Kellogg—Fickett.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, Edward H. Kellogg to Charlotte, daughter of the late Francis Fickett, Esq., of New-York.

Curtis—Reeve.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Mr. Swan, Mr. Elbert Curtis and Miss Emma L. Reeve, both of the above place.

Raisbeck—Odell.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., Samuel M. Raisbeck, of New-York City, to Anne D., daughter of C. M. Odell, Esq., of Yonkers.

Stevens—Otis.—In Hartford, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Thos. F. Pynchon, Alexander H. Stevens, of New-York, to Mary Alleyne, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. F. Otis, of Boston.

Brown—Lockwood.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Mr. McLean, W. H. A. Brown, of New-York, to Mary J., daughter of Joseph Lockwood, Esq., of the former place.

Van Winkle—Patterson.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, John Van Winkle, of Newtown, L. I., and Elizabeth M., daughter of John Patterson, Esq., of Bergen.

Munsell—Parsons.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Henry A. Harlow, Mr. O. J. Munsell, of Brooklyn, to Miss Mary A., daughter of J. B. Parsons, Esq., of the former place.

Morgans—Davis.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. T. G. Osborn, James F. Morgans to Mary Emma Davis, adopted daughter of H. H. Davis, of Hawsburgh, Berks County, Penn.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Pell—Corse.—At Christ Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. F. A. Wiley, John H. Pell to Cornelia, daughter of Barney Corse, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

DIED.

Folsom.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, Nathaniel, son of Charles J. and Sarah C. Folsom, aged [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 85 St. Marks-place, [illegible], at 11 o'clock.

W[illegible].—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Joseph W[illegible], in the [illegible] of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Allen-st., [illegible] (Thursday,) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

McReady.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Mary Agnes, daughter of Henry and Ann McReady, aged 4 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 63 Delancey-st.

☞ California papers please copy.

Nugent.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, at her residence, No. 224 Court-st., Kate M., wife of Capt. Nugent.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Le Roy.—In Pine Hall Park on Sunday, Dec. 2, Margaret F., wife of Jacob P. Le Roy.

Bell.—In Fort Monroe, Virginia, on Sunday, Dec. 2, of typhoid fever, First Lieut David Bell, of the First Regiment United States Cavalry.

Cronk.—In St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, Mr. J. Oram Cronk, for many years a resident of the City of New-York, aged 26 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48-inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 579, Dec. 5, 1860.
2, 62, 5, 75, 48, 64, 33, 10, 31, 28, 46, 59.
Class No. 580, Dec. 5, 1860.
72, 48, 70, 25, 23, 18, 61, 52, 47, 65, 3, 29, 8, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 5, 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,
OUT THIS MORNING,
Is as much alive as usual.

It contains
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
THANKSGIVING SERMON
ON
THE PRESENT STATE OF THE NATION,
With the Author's own revision.

In this remarkable discourse, Mr. Beecher gives his views and opinions on various questions, various men and various things.

For instance:

1. On Mayor Wood and his Proclamation.
2. On Garibaldi and Italian Liberty.
3. On the Abolition of Serfdom in Russia, and its Lesson to this Country.
4. On the Panic, and the Scared Merchants.
5. On the Crisis, and the Perplexed Politicians.
6. On the General Character of the Present Excitement.
7. On Mr. Caleb Cushing getting down upon his knees before the Slave Power.
8. On making no Compromise with the South.
9. On his Sermons creeping into Charleston like contraband goods.
10. On his "Seceding," when a boy, from his father's house, and "Standing out in the cold, without any supper."
11. On the Fugitive Slave law, and how he never means to obey it.
12. On the Missouri Compromise, and how it was made and unmade.
13. On Dr. Sangrado, and what sort of Medicines he gave to his Patients.
14. On standing by Liberty, and not giving up an inch.

These, and a dozen other topics, are touched upon in this Discourse. Get it, read it, then cut it out and save it.

The same number of the INDEPENDENT contains also a fine article by
HORACE GREELEY,
ON
"DISUNION BY THE UNIONISTS."
Also, a new and beautiful Poem by
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled
"DE PROFUNDIS."

One of the most tender and touching which she has ever written.

An article entitled
ALL SPENT,
BY
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

The INDEPENDENT will begin the New Year with
A NEW STORY,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND.
A Story of the Coast of Maine.

This new work, now in course of preparation, will be printed in successive chapters in the weekly issues of THE INDEPENDENT, beginning with the first week in the new year. As it will be copyrighted, it will appear exclusively in THE INDEPENDENT, and you should immediately order the paper to be sent to you for the next year.

Terms—$2 a year by mail, and $2 50 by carrier in New-York or Brooklyn. Single copies, 6c. Specimens sent gratis. Address
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER.

For the best cut, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of Fall and Winter clothing, furnishing goods and children's clothing, and at prices less than at any other establishment, go to
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the City.

NO. 486
BROADWAY,
COR. BROOME-ST.,
UP STAIRS.
FIRST-CLASS
SEWING
MACHINES
TO RENT
AND
FOR SALE,
AT
MANUFACTURERS'
PRICES.
NEW-YORK
SEWING-MACHINE
EMPORIUM.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singers', &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at
No. 486 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st.,
where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the
PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING
WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently
REDUCED RATES.
The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year. Purchasers and others fully instructed.
V. W. WICKES, JR.,
No. 486 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfeebled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can possibly use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this inimitable preparation that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has the fac simile of the proprietors' written signature on the label, and the words, "Dr J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," blown in the glass and stamped in the cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.
HOSTETTER & SMITH.

ADAMS' EXPRESS CO. GIVE PROMPT attention to the collection of drafts, notes, acceptances, bills, &c., in all parts of the East, West, South, and Southwest.

NEW BOOKS.
THREE NEW BOOKS.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
METHODISM SUCCESSFUL,
AND THE
INTERNAL CAUSES OF ITS SUCCESS.
By Rev. B. F. Tefft, D. D., LL. D., late President of Genesee College. With a Letter of Introduction by Bishop Janes. 12mo. [illegible] pp. Price $1 25.

Dr. Tefft has given to the public a very full and valuable piece of Church history—tracing Methodism from its rise to its present extensive organization, which numbers more communicants than any other Protestant denomination. The work is rich in biography, and notices all the preachers of note from the Founder, Wesley; and it is also replete with information concerning the polity. The most important feature of the work is the discussion of the philosophy of the remarkable success of Methodism. The whole subject is treated with elaborate and patient research and scholarly ability.

TOM HOOD'S WHIMS AND ODDITIES, AND NATIONAL TALES.
With 112 (the original) Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

WILL HE FIND HER?
A ROMANCE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.
By a distinguished member of the New-Orleans Bar. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

From Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, author of the "Life of Gen. Quitman," "Gen. Sam Dale," etc.

The scenes are dramatic, the characters thoroughly individualized, the descriptions of places and persons are pictorial and life-like. It adds much to the interest of this romance to know, as I do, that the prominent figures represent real personages, and the events related, however startling, are authenticated facts.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days,
At either of our three stores, No. 87 Bowery, No. 465 Pearl-st., and at No. 141 Bowery.

UNION! UNION!! UNION!!!
WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECH,
ON THE FORCE BILL,
AND
JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION
OF 1832, ARE ISSUED IN THE
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM.

Nos. 15 and 16, (two numbers in one,) a neat pamphlet of 72 pages. Price 20 cents, including postage. Sold by periodical dealers.

Nos. 17 and 18 will soon be published, containing
CLAY AND WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECHES ON THE COMPROMISES.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

THE CRY OF KANSAS.

"Social Responsibilities," by J. B. Gough.
"An Earl's Daughter," by Mrs. M. A. Denison.
"The Story of a Key-Hole," by J. W. Watson.
"The Crossed Path." A Tale. By Wilkie Collins.
"Wm. B. Astor"—Biographical Sketch, by "Crayon."
"Pictures of Life and Character"—The New-York Fireman.
"Dearest Maud."—Song and Chorus—two pages of Music.

BESIDES

Science and Art,
Essays and Literary Gems,
History and Travel,
Editorials,
Gardening and Horticulture,
Household Recipes,
Recipes for the Workshop,
Juvenile Tales,
Charades, Puzzles, &c.

New Inventions and Mechanics,
Fashions,
Chess Problems, &c.,
Notes and Memoranda,
A Lesson in French,
A Lesson in German,
Wit and Humor,
Answers to Correspondents,

IN
THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
NUMBER TWELVE.
This Week. Sold by all news agents.
SIXTEEN PAGES. THREE CENTS.

Sample copies sent free to any address, by the Proprietors and Publishers, A. HARTHILL & CO., No. 20 North William-st., New-York.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
AT PANIC PRICES.

Our usual Southern Sales having in a great measure been stopped by reason of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,
$100,000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
at prices heretofore unknown in this market.

Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glassware, are still further reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.

Interior Decorations, Pier, Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES,
French Bronzes, direct importation, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

TO DEALERS IN NECK-TIES.
We are offering
JOB LOTS OF NECK-TIES AND SCARFS,
at prices which must insure a speedy CLEARING-OUT of the balance of our Fall and Winter Stock, previous to opening our Spring importations.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers of Neck-Ties,
No. 36 Warren-st., New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

A FACT.—Evidence can be furnished of the excellence and superiority of the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, prepared by Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co., of Boston, for the making of bread, rolls, cakes and pastry. For sale by druggists and grocers generally.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman's & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather.
Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.
GALENA DAILY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, by mail, $6.
GALENA TRI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
(Established 1847.)
Terms, $4.
GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE.
(Established 1833.)
Terms, in advance, $1 50.

The GALENA WEEKLY GAZETTE is the oldest established newspaper in the Northwest.

It has the largest circulation of any paper northwest of Chicago.

It is the best advertising medium west of Chicago.

Its subscribers reside principally in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Advertising contracted for on reasonable terms. Address the Publishers,
H. H. HOUGHTON & CO.,
Galena, Ill.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS,
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1859.
By Schussele.

The original will be on exhibition at Goupil & Co.'s, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., for
THREE DAYS ONLY,
Commencing TO-DAY, Dec. 4.

At the same time and place subscriptions will be received for the Crayon-Litho Engraving now executing from said drawing.

The English addition will be dedicated by special permission to the Prince of Wales.

FRENCH'S CELEBRATED CONICAL WASHING MACHINE.
UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
PRICE ONLY TEN DOLLARS.
Depôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
Agents wanted in all parts of the United States.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City,
P. & R. FRENCH.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!
WHAT PAYS? TO GO A LITTLE OUT OF THE WAY in these hard times for richly Silver-Plated Holiday Presents. Where shall we go? To the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SKATES. SKATES.
At wholesale prices, of our own importation, at
BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S
House Furnishing Store,
No. 63 Maiden-lane, near William-st.

MARK YOUR CLOTHING.—SUPERIOR marking materials with premium indelible ink, at No. 833 Broadway, corner 13th-st.; also, at No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 18, near Houston-st. Nos. 833 and 599. Cut this out. N. B.—Trade furnished with stencil plates and indelible ink.

MERCHANTS HAVING DRAFTS, ACCOUNTS, bills, acceptances, &c., to collect, can have the same attended to promptly, and at a moderate charge, by
ADAMS' EXPRESS CO.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

The greatest hardship prevails here among naval officers, sailors, sailors' wives and others, owing to the non-arrival of the usual monthly money from the Treasury. The money to pay the *Savannah's* crew was received and given them yesterday.

The corvette *Vandalia* dropped down from the Navy-yard to the Battery last evening.

Recruiting for the Navy has commenced in earnest again. A crew for the corvette *St. Mary's*, of the Pacific Squadron, is to be shipped at once. It is only proper to say that the Navy Department is very wrong and careless of human life in sending men out to a ship whose apartments are actually *fœtid* with a loathsome pestilence. Let the *St. Mary's* present crew be detached; and the vessel be treated as the *Susquehannah* was. We hope the Panama authorities will see to this matter.

The indisposition of the Secretary of the Navy to liquidate bills for towing men-of-war up New-York and other harbors, is now so well understood that there is no likelihood of its being exercised for some time. The corvette *Cumberland* has been over a week trying to leave port, but cannot; meantime, pilots' daily wages must be paid, and New-York pilots seldom work cheap.

We regret to learn that Col. BONNEVILLE is severely indisposed at Fort Clark, Texas, and that his recovery is regarded as somewhat improbable. Col. BONNEVILLE is one of the most gallant officers in the Army, and would be sadly missed.

NATIVITY OF OUR NAVAL OFFICERS.

We subjoin a correct statement of the share each State has had in officering the United States Navy, as the matter has been pretty widely discussed of late. The additions made to the personal roll of the service in 1860, in no way effect the figures, which comprehended no name below the rank of Acting-Midshipman. Every year witnesses a vast increase of the proportion of Northern to Southern officers. The Chaplains, it may be remarked, were all born at this side of Mason and Dixon's line; the Professors of Mathematics, too, with one exception, are Northern. Annexed is the list:

Virginia	216	Delaware	17
Maryland	125	Missouri	8
South Carolina	33	Ireland	18
Louisiana	18	Mississippi	9
New-Jersey	60	Michigan	7
Kentucky	17	South America	2
West Indies	3	District Columbia	53
Florida	7	New-York	218
Alabama	10	North Carolina	42
Wales	2	Maine	36
Iowa	5	Georgia	23
Wisconsin	5	Rhode Island	13
Pennsylvania	200	Ohio	20
Connecticut	50	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	97	England	8
Tennessee	22	Illinois	7
New-Hampshire	24	Greece	2
Vermont	17	Arkansas	3

Several nationalities have individual representatives, but it would not be worth while to enumerate them, as the general result may be seen in this table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup*, *gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats*, *game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

"HOME" CHARITY BAZAAR.
NO. 29 EAST 29TH-ST.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless, desiring to make available every suitable appliance for the removal of the debt upon their Institution—now, in effect, reduced from twenty thousand to less than three thousand dollars—and wishing, meantime to provide for hundreds of the needy and suffering who look to them for relief, again solicit the aid and patronage of the friends of benevolence.

Their Bazaar will be opened in the Home Chapel on Monday, Dec. 10, and closed on Saturday, Dec. 15. Contributions of salable goods, packages of provisions, holiday gifts, and especially ready funds, will be very gratefully received and duly acknowledged.

N. B.—Hours of opening and closing, at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

GIFFARD'S BOILER INJECTOR.
For supplying water to boilers by direct pressure of steam without the interposition of any machinery.
The attention of Engineers and others interested is invited to these newly invented instruments now on exhibition and for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE late Dr. John Crosby, of Nos. 134 Broome-st. and 508 5th st., to sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, took place on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, inst.

On motion of Mr. James P. Abbott, Dr. A. Starr took the Chair, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the all-wise dispensations of His providence, to remove the late Dr. John Crosby from our midst, be it therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained by the demise of our esteemed friend, and sincerely sympathizing with his disconsolate widow, half orphan daughter and bereaved parents and kindred, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that his immediate removal for interment to Albany County deprived us of the melancholy satisfaction of paying the last tribute of friendship to his remains.

Resolved, That his sound sense, and splendid intellect, which shone as brightly as the diamond's light, his indomitable energy and untiring perseverance, won our admiration, while his genial, kindly nature and feeling heart, ever ready to sympathize with the afflicted, and rejoice with the happy, secured our love.

Resolved, That his death has left a blank in the circle of his friends which can never be filled up, and is an irreparable loss to his numerous patients, who held him in the highest esteem, and whose entire and unbounded confidence he possessed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, and an accompanying address, be presented to his sorrowing relatives, in testimony of our respect and affection for our departed friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the New-York *Herald*, TIMES and *Tribune*.
Dr. A. STARR, Chairman.
JOHN STUART, Secretary.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, OF NEW-York, will open its First Annual Exhibition on THURSDAY, the 6th of December, and continue open two weeks from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the rooms of the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway. The sale of the pictures marked "Artists' Fund," specially contributed by the members of the Society, will take place at the Academy Rooms on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1860, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN OLD LADIES' HOME.—THE annual donation visit in aid of the "Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Aged, Indigent Females," will be made at the HOME in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of this week, from 2 until 10 o'clock. Stages will run to the Home in junction with the Fulton-av. cars. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally are invited to attend.

PARKIN'S GLYCERINE BALM FOR THE HAIR.—A new and original compound of glycerine, castor-oil, extract of roses, rosemary, balm of gilead, &c. The best and cheapest article in use for dressing, curling, cleansing, beautifying, preserving and restoring the hair. Large bottles 25 cents. Depôt 35th-st. and 8th av. Wholesale, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE PARTY LAYING CLAIM TO THE ten pin alleys stored on the premises No. 602 Broadway, are hereby notified that the same will be sold for the storage on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M., if the same is not paid and the alleys removed prior to specified time.
ALLAN & LOWRIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 7½ P. M. By order,
RICHARD M. HUNT Secretary.

A PHYSICIAN OF EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and satisfactory credentials, desires to hear of a location where he may establish himself, either alone or with another physician. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 22 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 23d-st.
C. COLLINS.

PERSONAL.

THE GENTLEMEN THAT CALLED AT the office of M. K. Olines on Wednesday, 28th inst., leaving word of the death of Mr. George Smith, in Guyamas Cuba, will confer a favor by sending their address to JOHN W. SMITH Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale price at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

FURS!
WAGNER & KLAMKE,
No. 152 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of
FANCY FURS.
Offer for sale to merchants, dealers and the public, their stock of elegant Furs, at the lowest market prices

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOUNDRY FURNISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, being about to change his business, offers the above for sale, with the Mills and Machinery for carrying it on. The business being well established and profitable, offers a rare chance to any one who may wish to purchase. For particulars, inquire of
GEO. E. DASCOMB,
Corner Greene and Wayne sts., Jersey City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY,
An important work, which, having been several years in progress, is completed at an opportune time. It is the
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
By JAMES PARTON,
Author of "Life of Aaron Burr," &c.
Three volumes, 636 to 734 pages each, with Steel Portraits.

PRICES.
CROWN OCTAVO EDITION—Cloth Binding, $5; Sheep, $6 75; Half Calf, $9; Full Calf, $12.
SUBSCRIBERS' EDITION, Royal Octavo, (sold by subscription only)—Cloth, $7 50; Sheep, $9, Half Calf, $12; Full Calf, $15.

Mr. Parton has been several years engaged in the preparation of this work, and has bestowed upon it the most careful research and investigation. The first volume of the Subscribers' Edition was issued a year since, the second was published last Spring, and the third and last is now completed. Of the first and second volumes the Press has spoken in the warmest commendation.

Especially at this time, when the questions of nullification and secession are again considered, the history of Jackson's Administration is of peculiar interest.

"Next to Washington himself, Andrew Jackson is, perhaps, the most popular man that this country has produced. Sprung from the people, he had all those qualities which attach and dazzle the masses—warm friendships, a strong, clear sense of right and justice, and great personal courage, either to attack or defend. Accordingly, he early became an idol of the people, and the country where he lived is filled with incidents of his career."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"Of no man can it be said, perhaps, with more propriety, that the history of his country is a part of his biography, than of Andrew Jackson. Born nine years before the Declaration of Independence; taking part at an extremely early age in the Revolutionary contest; the hero of our frontier engagements with the Indians, and defender of New-Orleans—the battle at which city virtually ended the war of 1812; long in the civil service, and twice elected to the highest office in the gift of the American people—no other single man can boast so distinguished, and at the same time, so long a public career. In his lifetime, though opposed by the bitterest party hostility, he was the most popular of American citizens. He sprang from a plebeian origin, and his instincts and sympathies were always with the people. Almost all that relates to him is peculiar, extraordinary, and interesting."—*Amenia Times.*

Mr. PARTON'S characteristic merits are, says the *Southern Field and Fireside*, "A capacity for exhaustive research and lucid synthesis, combined with the liveliest fancy, and most genial, captivating humor. He infuses into details intrinsically dull the fire of his own vivacity, and to events of importance and anecdotes entertaining in themselves, he adds a new force and significance. The genius of the *raconteur* united to a discriminating judgment; the power at once to generalize ably, and to combine judiciously; unfaltering industry, scholarly taste, and, to crown the whole, a spirit of courageous impartiality—these are the high and unusual endowments brought by Mr. PARTON to the preparation of his great work."

This "Life of Jackson" "possesses a degree of interest which can scarcely be overstated," says the *New-York World*. An opinion which the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most conservative of periodicals, fully indorses; for it pronounces it "A Life indeed, and before which the conventional and commonplace biographies of modern times sink into stupidity and insignificance. If we should write all we think concerning the merits of this first volume, we fear we should run the risk of being accused of imprudent enthusiasm," of the second volume, the same journal says, that it even "surpasses the first in interest, as well as in the picturesque vigor of its style."

"One of the most readable of books. Every page is *alive*. It is as romantic as a mediæval romance, and yet has the advantage of being true."—*Home Journal.* "A fresher, livelier account was never written of any hero by any author."—*Boston Advertiser.* "Of the biography of Jackson there will be but one opinion in the present as in the future. * * * That it will be one of our standard historical books is indisputable."—*Boston Gazette.* "A volume of intense and permanent interest."—*New-York Observer.* "Mr. Parton is doing his work with an impartiality, copiousness, and fidelity and fascination of narration which will make it at once popular with the general reader, and satisfactory to the political student. The subject is full of romantic and picturesque incidents. * * * The narrative is flowing and charming. We confess having read the whole (one volume) in two prolonged sittings."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"Of the character of the work, and the manner in which the author has executed his difficult and laborious task, but one opinion has been expressed, and that is most emphatic and enthusiastic commendation."—*New-Haven Patriot.*

Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS AS SOON AS ISSUED.
D. W. EVANS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND GIFT BOOKSELLERS,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York,
Have a fresh supply of
THE HOUSEHOLD OF BOUVERIE; Or, THE ELIXIR OF GOLD. A Remarkable Romance, 2 vols. 12mo, $2.

THE HAND-BOOK OF UNIVERSAL LITERATURE. By ANNA C. L. BOTTA. Designed as a Text-Book for Schools and Colleges. 12mo. $1 25.

LOUIE'S LAST TERM AT ST. MARY'S. A Companion to "Tom Brown's School Days." 12mo. $1.

NEMESIS. By MARION HARLAND, author of "The Hidden Path," &c. $1 25.

JACK HOPETON AND HIS FRIENDS; or, the Adventures of a Georgian. 12mo. $1.

HOPES AND FEARS. By Author of "Heir of Redcliffe," 2 vols. $1 50.

Two Superb Works for the Holidays:
THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. By R. H. STODDARD. 12 steel portraits. An elegant 4to. Price $7.
WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE. By MARY FORREST. 7 steel portraits. Small 4to. Price, $5.

The following will be published to-morrow:
LAVINIA. By RUFFINI, author of "Dr. Antonio," &c. $1 25.
PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE. By DE BALZAC. $1.

D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale. D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.
D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
Original Gift Book Store,
No. 677 BROADWAY, New-York.
Established 1854.

COAL OILS.—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON Coal, Petroleum and other Distilled Oils by Abraham Gesner, 8vo., fully illustrated. Cloth, $1 50. Sent free by mail on receipt of the amount.
BAILLIERE BROTHERS, 440 Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

237, 235, 233, — 233, 235, 237.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER MONEY
Taken in exchange for
TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICE
In the absence of our usual Southern and Western Trade, we shall offer our stock, for sixty days, for cash, at the following reduced prices:
Prime new Oolong Teas, 35c., 38c., and 40c.
Good Black Teas, 25c., 28c., and 30c.
Choice Young Hyson Teas, 38c., 40c., and 42c.
Extra fine Breakfast Teas, 28c., 35c., and 40c.
Prime green Rio Coffee, 13c., 13½c., and 14c.
No. 1 Nutmegs, 40c., and 42c.
Sweet Chocolate, 15c., 18c., and 20c.
Cassia, in mats, 22c.
As we cannot here enumerate the many different articles in our line, we would assure buyers that our entire stock of Teas, Coffee and Spices will be offered, for sixty days, at prices well worthy the notice of all cash purchasers.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.,
Between Barclay and Robinson sts., New-York.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New-York, $100,000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour, and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS.
Come one and all, great and small. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

LECTURES.

L. S. IVES, LL. D.,
Will lecture at
THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON THE
MORAL POWER OF CATHOLICITY,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.

REV. JOHN LORD REPEATS HIS COURSE on *Representative Women* at Clinton Hall. These lectures on the great women of history have been so well attended that Mr. LORD will repeat them in Clinton Hall, commencing THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECTS.
Lecture I., Dec. 6—*Paula, the Roman Matron.*
Lecture II., Dec. 10—*Philippa, the Woman of Chivalry.*
Lecture III., Dec. 13—*Elizabeth; Woman as a Sovereign.*
Lecture IV., Dec. 18—*Mme. de Maintenon, the Queen of Society.*
Lecture V., Dec. 20—*Mme. de Staël, the Literary Woman.*
Tickets for the course, $1. Single admission, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

CURRY AND RICE.—A LECTURE ON INDIA, by Mr. JAS. H. SIDDONS, at the new Lecture-room, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance on 20th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS .... 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS .... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

JAMES TUCKER IS NOW CLOSING OUT his down-town store,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Of imported Fancy Stock at retail,
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
Paris Flowers, per bunch, 12c., 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.
Feathers, per bunch, 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
Head-Dresses, 50c., 75c., $1, and upwards.
The above quotations are well worthy public patronage.
FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Retail as usual at No. 759 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One case of the most elegant SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

CLOAKS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite attention to their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Which for elegance of style,
And cheapness of price,
Will be found to compare with any in the City.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We now offer our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS
At retail, below wholesale prices. BEAVER AND VELVET CLOAKS made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
$35,000 worth of Hosiery, Gloves Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnets, Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Hair-nets, Collars, Sets, Lace Veils, Bands, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Goods.
Closing out Ladies' Hosiery, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Closing out Children's Hosiery, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c.
Closing out Gents' Hosiery, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Gents' Gloves, 10c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out Ladies' Gloves, 8c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out Misses' Gloves, 2c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out rich Velvet Trimmings, 6c., 8c.
Closing out rich Silk Trimmings, 1c. to 6c.
Closing out rich Ribbons, 8c., 8c., 10c.
Closing out Trimming Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 4c.
Closing out rich Chenille Nets, 18c., 31c.
Closing out Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Closing out entire stock of Flowers, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
Closing out entire stock of Feathers, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
Closing out entire stock of Collars and Sets, 12½c., 25c., 50c.
Closing out entire stock of Bands, 5c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c.
Closing out entire stock Fancy Goods, best Pins 3c. paper.
Closing out entire stock Yankee Notions, best Needles 3c. paper.
Closing out entire stock Half-price Goods, Spool Cotton, 1c.
Closing out entire stock Woolen Goods, Hoods, 15c., 18c.
Closing out very best Kid Gloves (worth 8s.) at 5s.
Closing out a large stock of goods, of all descriptions, at wholesale or retail, at WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6.
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av., and at the Institute.

PRIVATE TUITION.—THE ADVERTISER, A graduate of Yale, who has spent some time in Paris in scientific studies, and who has already a pupil, wishes for one or two more. Inquire of Morris Ketcham, Esq., No. 60 East 23d-st.; of Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, No. 20 East 37th-st.; or, of John Cleveland, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, a male teacher for a District School on Long Island; a gent as principal of a Boarding school; a Professor of Sciences, for a College salary $1,000.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 319 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. G. G. DAVIES, A. B., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded students, (both sexes,) at moderate charges. Term commences Dec. 13, 1860. Catalogues sent upon application.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.)
U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY, (1860.)
E. H. WILCOX & CO., No. 229 Broadway.
Daily meeting from 9 to 12, and 1 to 4 o'clock. Calls and visits, morning or evening, to suit the parties. Registering and executing all orders in every department by a small percentage.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, wishes to teach the English branches and music, in a school or private family, either in or out of the City. Best of references given. Address, for two weeks, B. E. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO HAS SOME leisure hours, wishes to obtain a few pupils for private instruction in the Classics or English branches. Refers to President Woolsey, Prof. Thacher, and well-known gentlemen of this City. Address C. D., Union-square Post office.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGERS FEMALE INstitute, of experience in teaching, desires a position in a school, or as instructress in a family. Address GRADUATE, for two or three days, at Lockwood's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

REMOVAL.
THE DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY has been removed from No. 64 to No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st. Expresses leave New York, by Hudson River and Harlem trains for the entire West and Southwest at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 3.15 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6 P. M., closing at No. 124 Broadway half an hour earlier.
Special and extra arrangements made for the safe and speedy delivery of Holiday Presents.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.,
Principal office, No. 61 Hudson-st.
Branch offices, Nos. 543 and 124 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE, SUFFERING the privations of extreme poverty, desires employment. Is capable of writing, sewing and housekeeping. Address, one week, N. M. J., Union-square Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 10th-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would take care of children, or do housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman to wait on a lady and to sew, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, can be highly recommended. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A neat, respectful girl desires a situation in City or country, in either or the above capacities; will be found a thoroughly competent domestic; is an excellent nurse and good seamstress; has also done waiting. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; or would do fine washing and take care of children, and do plain sewing; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a very respectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do fine washing. Has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN lately arrived from England, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who understands her business perfectly in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of a dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Call at No. 25 Delancey-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; perfectly capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 3 6th-st., front basement; will assist in the washing if required.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as a plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last employer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking; also has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; a private family preferred. Apply at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands her business perfectly; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do housework in a small private family; understands all kinds pastry baking. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation in a private family as good plain cook and to assist in the washing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 39th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry; has good City reference. Apply at No. 385 7th-av., corner 34th-st., up stairs, second floor.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objections to go to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 77 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would do plain sewing and make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th streets.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would do waiting and chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady Protestant girl as plain cook, washing and ironing, or will do housework in a private family, and can give good reference. Country situation preferred. Call at No. 863 3d-av., in the bakery, between 56th and 57th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by a respectable woman, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to assist in the washing of a private family. Good City reference. Apply for two days at 89 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable middle aged widow woman as cook or housekeeper, or both in a small private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for three days at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. English.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A LAdy wishes to procure situations for two servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best references can be given by both. Apply at No. 18 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two Protestant girls, situations together; one as first-class cook and to assist with washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress; both perfectly understand their business; have no objections to the country; have excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted for a hard working, capable servant, as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an economical and faithful girl neat in her duties, and very highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTAble girls wish situations—one as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as laundress; understands French fluting. Call at No. 144 21st-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a young woman a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family, or chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; understands the duties and is a person of neatness and experience. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; understands the care of milk and butter. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—WHO understands making boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; would like a situation where she might be otherwise employed; wages no object; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; superior reference. Apply at No. 619 8th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., in the millinery store.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; is a good embroiderer; no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good references as to respectability. Address Mrs. M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—SEVERAL girls want situations for general housework, chamberwork, cook, &c.; English, Irish, German and American, at the Metropolitan Agency, No. 102 Maiden-lane No charge unless suited with help.

AS LADY'S COMPANION.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady would like to be a companion to an invalid lady. Can be seen for three days at No. 153 East 21st st. Good reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has lived in the very best of families, and can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 52 University-place, at her present employer's.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1st 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a respectable young girl a situation to take care of children or to do light chamberwork in a respectable private family. Best of reference can be given. Call at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's all this week, No. 114 West 43d-st., three doors from Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a very neat seamstress; would prefer traveling; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived near four years. Can be seen at No. 117 West 34th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman a situation, as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable and thoroughly competent woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; would take a place as seamstress by the month; can cut and fit to perfection; will bring with her a sewing machine if required. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 237 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can furnish satisfactory reference. Call at No. 291 1st-av., over the drug-store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and embroider; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist with children or light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG English woman, a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, and also to cutting and fitting; would be willing to make herself generally useful and obliging; has satisfactory recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 224 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant German girl as seamstress and nurse in a private family; has been used to living with American families. Call at store No. 165 Avenue A, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses perfectly. Call at No. 561 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or regular seamstress; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; makes shirts and morning dresses; wages, $7; also, cook and laundress, does up linens in style; wages, $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as waitress, in the City; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 557 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a smart, tidy Protestant girl, as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has the very best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman of unexceptionable character, in a respectable private family, to do waiting, and can work embroidery, and work well at her needle; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 99 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one flight of stairs, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; does fine washing and ironing up in style; wages $7. Also, a good cook and laundress; can do up linens in style, or the general housework of a small family in City or country; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable healthy married woman, with a babe six weeks old, and having a fresh breast of milk a situation in some respectable family; will make herself generally useful, and has no objections to the country. Call at No. 213 West Houston-st., rear.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD FEMALE SERVANTS, to suit all who call or send. German, Scotch, English, Irish, and American, at moderate wages. No charge to employers until suited with capable and civil help; at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 in the evening. Conducted by an American lady.

A GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR the South, wishes to place his servants, consisting of a cook, laundress, chambermaid and waitress, all of whom he can most highly recommend. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st.

COLORED HELP—COLORED HELP.—COACHmen, cooks, waiters, chambermaids, &c., at TITUS' Reform Intelligence-office, No. 163 Mercer-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts. No bumbug.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by an English Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country in like capacity; no objections to any part of the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address B. W., for one week, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS to procure a situation for his coachman; he is sober, honest and industrious and can be trusted implicitly; any person in want of such a man would do well by calling at, or addressing a note to R.K., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant a situation as coachman and groom; one who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and milk, if required; satisfactory reference. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man; is willing to engage for moderate wages for the Winter; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a Protestant young man; knows the City well; comes well recommended from last employer. A note addressed to JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and his wife want situations; have no incumbrance; is a good coachman, gardener and waiter; the woman can cook, wash and iron; is smart, clean, and clever. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable Protestant man, who perfectly understands the treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has thirteen years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is perfectly sober and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove, from his last employers in this City. Address M. R., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady, faithful man, as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; understands his business perfectly. Apply at University-place Society Library. Can be seen until engaged.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN JUST LIcensed to the law, and who can influence, through his friends, a respectable practice, wishes a situation with an older lawyer in this City. The advertiser would prefer the office business at present. The highest testimonials will be given as to character, capabilities, &c. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable man and wife, both Protestants; the man can drive and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the woman as seamstress and do chamberwork. Call at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A REspectable young person to act as chambermaid and waitress in a small family in boarding. Inquire at No. 103 Prince-st., between Green and Mercer sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., from 10 till 12 o'clock. References required.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A MAN THIS day, to go 18 miles from the City; he must understand gardening and the care and milking of cows, and make himself generally useful; must have reference Call at the office No. 137 East 34th-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK,
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDENlane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS—For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and No. 600 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGland family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family, are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A comfortable home can obtain a large, handsome room in a house owned by the occupant, having all modern improvements, with board. Late dinner, fire and gas. Terms for two, $11 per week. Location below 4th-st., west side. Address HOME, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a room, with breakfast, in a private family, where there are no other boarders or lodgers. Address J. W. B., Box No. 365 Post-office, stating terms.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be pleasantly accommodated with a pleasant room and good board, in a private family. The house is pleasantly situated and only eight minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton Ferries; has bath, &c. Terms moderate. Please call at No. 26 Harrison-st., two doors from Clinton—(east.)

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on the third floor, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board; the house is pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from three ferries; bath in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN, AND gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with large and pleasant rooms, full or partial board, within five minutes' walk to South or Wall-st. ferry. Apply at No. 248 Henry-st. corner of Congress-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms for gentlemen at No. 34 Cranberry-st., next to corner of Willow-st., fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen desiring board at table d' hôte. Private tables, and meals à la carte, as heretofore.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a parlor and bedroom attached, in a private family; location between 14th and 34th sts., and 3d and 7th avs., and terms moderate; will be permanent if mutually agreeable; satisfactory references will be given and required. Address P. R. G., Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF Union or Madison square, by a family of three (adults), require 3 or 4 rooms on first or second story, (en suite preferred,) with private table. Address, stating location and lowest terms, HAMILTON, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 8 o'clock P. M.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, up-town, for gentleman, wife and child, 8 years old, where home comforts can be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Address DEXTER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR, CHAMber and closets on first floor; private table, or without board. Also two large rooms on third floor, with breakfast if required, at 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

A LARGE SOUTH ROOM WITH CLOSET on second floor, in a modern built house, No. 230 West 33d-st., to let with board; small family. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

MANSION—HICKS-ST., BROOKLYN—HAS A few desirable rooms vacant, which are offered to families or single gentlemen on reasonable terms.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 293 Henry-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large granite building on Bowdoin-square, in Boston, erected in 1856, and known as the Coolidge House. This building, of which the ground floor is occupied by first-class retail establishments, is most substantially built and in thorough order and repair. It contains above one hundred rooms with extensive kitchen and cellars, and a large yard in the rear; is warmed throughout by steam, provided with hot and cold water, and gas in every part; has bath rooms attached to each suite of apartments, and every modern convenience. Its extremely central situation upon one of the finest squares in the city, and at the junction of three of its principal thoroughfares, nearly opposite the Revere House, and within a stone's throw of the Cambridge and Suffolk Horse Railroad stations, makes it peculiarly suitable to the purposes of a first-class boarding-house or hotel on the European plan; or the lower stories could be converted into offices at a very trifling expense. To parties offering the requisite guarantees, the terms would be very moderate. Apply to
J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, No. 66 State-st., Boston.

TO LET.—THE NEATLY-FURNISHED TWO-story and attic house, No. 24 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. The house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. The furniture is handsome and nearly new. Rent, 75 per month. Also, the handsome, new, three-story, high-stoop house, No. 162 Waverley-place, having all modern improvements.

ROOMS WITH STEAM-POWER—ON Broadway, near 35th-st.; also, marble rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, saw-mill, show-room, dwelling and store; the whole to let together, or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO RENT FOR LECTURES, CONCERTS, festivals, &c., the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Apply to J. H. HOWARD, No. 93 Fulton-av., D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; HENRY ELLIOT, No. 53 Dey-st., ALDEN WATTLES, No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE, SUITABLE for a dentist or artist, in a central and first-class situation. Furniture at a valuation. Substantial reasons for letting will be given. Address ZETA, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 162 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., having all the modern improvements throughout; rent low to a good tenant; apply at No. 158 Waverley-place.

ROOMS TO RENT—NO. 687 BROADWAY. Three rooms on second floor, bedroom and closets attached, separately or together. To a responsible party on most reasonable terms. Inquire of MADAME DE BENTOR.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
One lot on 2d-av., near 41st-st. Also, one lot on 55th-st., west of 6th-av. For particulars inquire of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

A FEW CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone basement and sub-cellar brick houses, with white marble trimmings, finished with gas, range, plumbing in modern style, at very low prices and easy terms, on Green-avenue and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
MILES & BETTS, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Green-place, also three brown-stone fronts in Portland-av., between Lafayette-av. and Washington Park; have all the modern improvements, and must be sold.
T. H. JACKSON, on the premises

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE of all prices and in every part of New-York and Brooklyn, also in every State in the Union.
PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
N.B.—Also, houses let and rents collected, at 5 per cent.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS.—Seven 3d-av. lots, near 42d-st., and a valuable water right on the Hudson River, opposite Burnham's, for sale, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or corner Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., near Park-av., 25 feet front, 55 deep; finished complete in every manner. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, No. 48 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—RENT NOT OVER $350; location between 4th and 6th avs., and Bond and 20th sts. Address JOHN WILLOUGHBY, care of Ball, Black & Co., by letter only, giving real name and description of premises. Will lease for three years, or more, and pay rent quarterly, if required. The house must be in perfect repair, and near an Episcopal Church—St. George's preferred.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND 30th sts., 4th and 6th av., New-York, unfurnished or partially furnished; the rent wholly or in part paid by boarding the owner or occupants, with the privilege of other boarders. Best testimonials given. Address immediately, X., Box No. 138 *Times* Office, or X., Brooklyn.

PROPERTY WANTED FOR INVESTMENT.—Three or four vacant lots, for cash, or a small convenient house to purchase or hire. All above 30th-st., and between 1st and 4th avs. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CONsisting of 10 acres of superior garden land. Price, $550. Also, of 120 acres, soil excellent, convenient to railroad, unsurpassed in healthiness, dwelling inferior Terms very easy. Inquire at the Portable Fence Depôt No. 120 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Milton E. Weyman, deceased:

The brick dwelling and store No. 264 Bowery, west side, between Prince and Houston sts.; lot 17 ft. 2 ins. front, 18 ft. 8 ins. rear, 10 ft. 5 ins. on the southerly side, and 90 ft. 6 ins. on the northerly side.

Title indisputable, having been in the family for upwards of 60 years. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF **ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,** JUST IMPORTED BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 141 Broadway, the above collection of elegant oil paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, comprising ancient and modern landscapes, marines, exteriors, interiors, &c., by the following well-known artists, viz.:

REDIG, ANTONNISSEN,
DE VILDER, COENE,
NICON, HOREMANNS,

and others, among which are two very large paintings by Movis and Horemanns. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogues, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF **SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,**

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 141 Broadway, by order of the Assignee, the following sleighs made this season by the best makers, viz.:

ONE DOUBLE SLEIGH.
FOUR ALBANY CUTTERS.
THREE PORTLAND CUTTERS.
ONE SLEIGH FOR FOUR PERSONS.

Also, TWO CONCORD WAGONS, the whole to be positively sold without reserve, by order of R. J. ATWOOD, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c. BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

At their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 7th inst. at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

All adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES. Among which may be found rich and well-trimmed ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF, VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR, WHITE POLAR BEAR, HUDSON BAY WOLF.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 6, Each day at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st.,

LARGE SALE OF RICH FANCY FURS, Manufactured by a leading Broadway house, consisting in part of ladies'

CAPES, HALF CAPES, TALMAS, COLLARS,
VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, &c.,
In
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
REAL MINK,
REAL FITCH.
ALSO,

A large assortment of CHILDREN'S FURS, In Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., in SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, STONE MARTIN, MINK, OTTER, &c.

Gents' Capes, Mufflers, Coats, Gloves, &c. Also, an elegant assortment of SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, IN HUDSON'S BAY WOLF, BLACK BEAR, BADGER, PRAIRIE WOLF, COON, GENET, BUFFALO, &c.

The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignees' sale of valuable piano-fortes, all high cost, finished in the most fashionable style, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Ladd & Co., G. Hews, Ely & Munger, T. Gilbert, Davis & Bro., Osborn and others; also, three superb Grand Action pianos, with richly carved cases, together with several second-hand piano-fortes, in fine order, to be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave piano-fortes, by order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, on account of creditors of Cooper & Atherton, insolvents. Sale continued at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the piano-forte warerooms of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery. The stock is ready for examination. Sale positive. Each piano warranted three years. Terms cash.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE THIRTIETH STREET LOTS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two valuable lots on the south side 30th-st., 100 feet west of 2d-av.; each 25 by 98 9. 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—GROCERY STORE, WAGON, HARNESS, &c.—M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 160 8th-av., corner 18th-st., the entire stock of groceries and liquors contained in said store, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, scales and weights, beer pumps, liquor casks, gas fixtures, &c.; also, wagon harness and lease of premises. By order of Attorney for Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

RICH FANCY FURS AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of elegant furs suitable for ladies', gents' and children's wear; also, sleigh, carriage and lap robes. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 300 PACKAGES of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the entire stock of a country dealer. The goods are first quality and desirable. Sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, regular weekly sale—a general assortment of household goods, beds, bedding, engravings, paintings, crockery, glassware, lamps, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets; French beds, mattresses, stoves, trunks, washstands, kitchen ware, &c.

JAMES BREWSTER, Att'y.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 55 East 12th-st., near Broadway, the entire stock of genteel furniture of the above 4-story house, comprising a splendid assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st., including men's, boys' and youths' grain and calf waterproof boots.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., imported Berkshire swine; a boar and sow, 1 year and 8 months old; also, 1 small pig.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANCIS WORCESTER, under the style and firm of PRATT & WORCESTER, Is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will settle with me only.

FREDERICK W. PRATT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by Pratt & Worcester, will be continued by me at the old stand, No. 197 South Water-st.
F. W. PRATT.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1860.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of REED & RUSSELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES RUSSELL, to whom all outstanding debts are to be paid.
W. A. REED.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1860. JAMES RUSSELL.

ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400 000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Union Bank	$50	50 Ocean Bank	$100
13 Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	10 Resolute Ins.	100
10 Mech. & Trad. Ins.	25	40 Lafayette Insurance	50
40 Jersey City Ins.	50	20 Lenox Ins.	25
5 Imp. & Traders' Ins.	50	20 City Ins.	70
100 Fireman's Fund Ins.	10	20 Standard Ins.	50
120 B'k'yn Cent. R (hyp)	50	50 Great W. Marine Ins.	100
20 Metropolitan Ins.	100	40 Hope Ins.	50
40 Adriatic Ins.	25	100 Col. Mar. Ins.	100
10 Clinton Ins.	100	50 U. States S. S. Ref. Co.	100
30 Hamilton Ins.	15	40 Chic. & N. W. R.	100
35 Empire City Ins.	100	20 Merch. Mutual Ins.	100
30 Equitable Ins.	35	20 Washington Ins.	50
10 Commonwealth Ins.	100	52 Lamar Ins.	100
20 Continental Ins.	100		

$2,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scp. '59
$10,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
$14,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$400 Sacramento Ass. Co. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse City Gas L't & Coke Co. 10 ₩ ct. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 10. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON COUNTY, SS.—CHRISTIAN SHULTZ against THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.—The Superior Court of Cincinnati.—By decree, at the October Term, A. D. 1860, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, distributing money in the hands of the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ohio, made on sale of lands under an order for sale issued out of said Court in the above entitled cause, there was found a balance, by said decree, in the hands of said Sheriff amounting to $3,044 47, belonging to the owners of the eighteen bonds and one hundred and sixty-two interest warrants outstanding and unpaid, said sum not distributed in said decree because the owners of the same were unknown to the Court. Therefore, notice is hereby given to the owners of said bonds and interest warrants of the setting apart of said sum of $3,044 47 for the payment of said bonds and coupons when the same shall be presented to said Court for payment.

R. H. STONE, Clerk of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 3, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

CHARLES STANTON, ANTHONY P. OSTROM,
JOHN SKILLMAN, HENRY D. YOUNG,
JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN, THOMAS H. RODMAN,
JOHN D. COCKS, GARRET G. BERGEN,
HENRY BOERUM, PETER D. BAUR,
IRA SMITH, CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE,
SAMUEL OSBORNE, SEYMOUR BURRELL,
ROBERT P. PERRIN.

And EDWIN K. SCRANTON, CHARLES CONDIT, JOHN WILLIAMS, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board CHAS. STANTON was reelected President, and SAMUEL OSBORNE Vice-President for the ensuing year.

ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.) No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 3, 1860.—The holders of Certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) are hereby notified that the annual meeting will take place at the office of the Trustees, on Wednesday, the 12th of December instant, at 12 M.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as matters of importance will be submitted. Parties not appearing in person, can act by proxy, according to the terms of the agreement of the 15th of December, 1858.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

$15.000 TO $25.000 NEW-ENGLAND CIRCULATION WANTED.—The above amount wanted for A No. 1 City acceptances, with first-class collateral security if required. Address M. & L., Box No. 2,818 New-York City.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR ALL.—PARIS, LONDON AND New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, fortieth edition; 400 pages; nearly 100 pictures; mailed for $1, by Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st., and the author, M. LARMONT, European Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. He cures all nervous diseases, local or general, weakness, &c., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; also, 7 to 9 on Thursday evenings.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL. THE MARRIAGE GUIDE. By Dr. F. HOLLICK, The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION Just Published. Revised and Improved. Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.

Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES, FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-braces, abdominal supporters &c. The GALVANO ELECTRIC REGENERATOR is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

JOSEPH CLINTON, of the city of Albany, insolvent: Notice first published Oct. 24, 1860; creditors to appear before Hon. George Wolford, County Judge of the County of Albany, at his chambers in the city of Albany in said County, on the 7th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

WEED & KINGSLEY, Attorney for Insolvent, ALBANY, N. Y.
o25-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 30, 1860.

ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM, Executor of said deceased.
my31-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. R. Willis, No. 447 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1860.

JOHN R. WILLIS,
RICHARD D. WOOD, } Executors.
n15-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.

MARIA F. HOPKINS, Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM L. EAGER, JR., } Committee on Supplies.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
The United States Mail Steamship ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The Steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:	
To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dêpôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dêpôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. dêpôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York: Leaves Sufferns at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leaves Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 3:15 P. M. From New-York: For Sufferns at 5 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Sufferns at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Trains leave Flushing: 6:30 A. M.; 7:55 A. M.; 10:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st; 2:45 P. M.; 4:55 P. M. Leave New-York, (From Fulton-slip, by steamer MATTANO,) 9:00 A. M.; 1:00 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.; 6:00 P. M. Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:15, 9:20 and 11 A. M.; 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)—MASANIELLO.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, artists of the Academy of Music, having no reason to doubt the kindly feeling which the public of New-York have hitherto so largely accorded them, have determined to continue the present season, the interruption of which they are compelled to attribute to motives which it will be unnecessary for them at present to explain.

The undersigned therefore beg leave to state that their efforts will be invited to secure more and more largely the support of the lovers of Italian Opera.

INEZ FABBRI,
G. STIGELLI,
CARL FORMES.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, First and only night of Auber's grand and popular Opera of MASANIELLO.

MME. INEZ FABBRI, for the first time in America, as Elvira.
SIG. STIGELLI, for the first time in America, as Masaniello.
CARL FORMES, for the first time in America, as Pietro.
Conductor..........THEO. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, First and only night of Flotow's charming Opera of STRADELLA, With a great cast.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The sale of seats for "Masaniello," commences this morning, at the Academy of Music, C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE NEW FIVE ACT COMEDY, called the MODEL HYPOCRITE, having excited the most profound interest and enthusiasm, will be acted TO-NIGHT, And every evening until further notice.

THE YOUNG LADY whose reception on her first appearance was most flattering, and whose success was most decided, will nightly appear in her original character.

THE COMEDY presents the following SUPERB CAST:

Marshal d'Estigny	Mr. Blake
La Touche	Mr. Lester Wallack
Hector de Renville	Mr. Reynolds
M. St. Friex	Mr. Floyd
Leonard	Mr. Norton
Architect	Mr. Coburn
Antoine	Mr. Parks
Waiter	Mr. Oliver
Eugenie de Blossac	Mrs. Hoey
Countess de Clermont	Miss Fanny Morant
Jeannette, (her daughter,)	A Young Lady
(Her fourth appearance on any stage)	
Berthollet	Mrs Reeves
Mad. Duvernois	Miss Tree
Mad. Courtin	Miss Carman

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

Act I.—Drawing-room and Conservatory at Mad. de Blossac's—The Confederates—Hector de Renville—the Recognition—The Epileptic Society—Art and Innocence—The accusation.

THE FIRST DROP OF POISON.

Act II.—Parlor in the Mansion of the Marshal d'Estigny—Grand Uncle and Niece—The Pet and the Pearls—More Conspiracy—The Marshal's Echo—The Letter and its results.

THE POISON BEGINS TO WORK.

Act III.—Room in Madame de Blossac's Chateau—A visit from the Marshal—The Arch Deceiver—Confidence and Courtship—The Mortgage—A Bargain to prevent Foreclosure—Eugenie and Hector—The Assignation.

VISIBLE EFFECTS OF THE POISON.

Act IV.—Drawing-room at the Countess de Clermont's—A new Man—Jeannette and her Doves—The Gardener's Story—A Mother's Misery and a Lover's Faith—An Appeal to the Marshal—Truth and Love almost prevail, but

THE POISON STILL WORKS.

Act V.—Hector's Apartments at the Hotel Wagram—Advice and Warning—The Meeting—Man's wit and Woman's wile—Eugenie and her Accusers—Jeannette's story—An opportune arrival.

THE ANTIDOTE.

Eugenie's farewell—the cards played out and HEARTS WIN.

Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.

ON TO-NIGHT, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will repeat his great rôle of RICHELIEU, which last night, as on its first representation on Friday, evoked the greatest enthusiasm ever bestowed on a rendition since the days of Booth, his father, and Edmund Kean.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH can appear but for a few nights this engagement. The public should, therefore, not lose the opportunities of witnessing performances calculated to elevate the drama and bring back the halcyon days of the drama.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON..........Sole Lessee and Manager

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1860, IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Grand Sacred Scriptural Drama of THE PRODIGAL SON, With its great cast, new scenery, new costumes, ballet, chorus, auxiliaries, &c.

To conclude with Morton's last new farce of A REGULAR FIT.

On FRIDAY—Mr. Forrest as MACBETH.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING Benefit of the Home and School for Young Deaf Mutes, under the direction of the Lady Manageresses.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Benefit for the Home for Young Deaf Mutes on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 8.

Examination of the Children of the School in the Sign language by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who will deliver an address and interpret to the audience.

Tickets for sale at all the music stores and first-class hotels.

Afternoon entertainment will commence at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock; evening at the usual hour.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Spalding & Rogers.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7.
GRAND CAVALCADE.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
NEW FRENCH EQUESTRIAN ACT.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
THE SOUTHERN HORSE HIRAM.
COMIC PANTOMIME OF THE MILLINERS.

Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

CONCERT IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

D. D. GRISWOLD, Ballad Vocalist, Assisted by Mrs. T. J. COOK, Soprano, and Mr. T. J. COOK, Violinist.

Will give a concert in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The choir of the church have kindly volunteered their assistance.

THE SUBLIME SPECTACLE

THE SUBLIME SPECTACLE of the
ARCTIC REGIONS,
ARCTIC REGIONS,
ARCTIC REGIONS,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
AT HOPE CHAPEL,
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6,
The performance will commence with PUTNAM, THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which, WHIRLIGIG HALL.
To conclude with THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

SWITZERLAND.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER will give his Fourth Lecture at the Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

Subject—*Switzerland, the Land of Tell.* Historical, descriptive, sketches of Merle d'Aubigné, national songs, amusing scenes and incidents.

Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 7¼ o'clock.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL give a Concert in Spring-st. Church, near Varick, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, for the benefit of the Church, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 355 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming; also, an evening class, for ladies. Send for a circular. The next Soirée will be given at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. A Grand Complimentary Soirée on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—NO. 50 West 14th-st., New-York—Open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters; evening for gentlemen. Schools and private classes in families attended. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

An annual meeting of the above Association will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order, HARVEY T. CLEVELAND, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at Clinton Hall, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. GEORGE BETHUNE, D. D. and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of the Niger Valley Exploring Party, will address the Society on the *Colonization and Exploration of Central Africa.*

E. A. STANSBURY, Recording Secretary.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 146 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1860.
LAST DAY BUT TWO
Of the great domestic drama
ROSE ELMER,

Which is founded on Mrs. Southworth's popular *Ledger* Story, and which illustrates in real life the vivid characters she so graphically portrays. This being POSITIVELY ITS LAST WEEK, no time is to be lost by those who would see it. It will be produced every Afternoon and Evening.

MISS DORA DAWSON,

The wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, who produces with equal ease and perfection a deep and powerful Tenor and a Sweet and Delicate Soprano. Dressed in a singular and unique costume, one half as a Lady the other half as a Gentleman, will appear at each performance in a popular Duet PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE In dress, voice, gesture, &c., &c. She has been received with great favor, and is regarded as the most wonderful MUSICAL PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.

To be seen at all hours every Day and Evening.

THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, the most unique and singular human beings known. They have been patronized throughout Europe by all classes, including all the CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY.

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY, the like of which has never been known; interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.

TWO ALBINO GIRLS, white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.

THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES! Just purchased at great expense, the most extraordinary sight ever beheld. Also, LIVING SEAL; HAPPY FAMILY; GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world.

LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER.

GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

NEXT WEEK the splendid Drama of MASANIELLO and other novelties in honor of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the American Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
Of the
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
LAUGHABLE, NONSENSICAL, COMICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
MUSICAL, SCENICAL,
FARCICAL
FARCICAL
Burletta, In three acts, called the
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
SEVEN SISTERS.
Which will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT,
With
MISS LAURA KEENE
And
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
In the cast.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
In the
BOWER OF FERNS,
Which is
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
Of
SCENIC ART
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Open at 6¾ o'clock; commence at 7¼.

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE of the AURORA BOREALIS, AT HOPE CHAPEL, EVERY EVENING.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY.

The finest Hall and the best Company in the country, consisting of over 40 performers.

SAM COWELL Commences his engagement on the 17th inst.

CINDERELLA,

Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

GRAND CONCERT AND ADDRESS AT THE Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860, for the benefit of the "Five Points Gospel Union Mission," of No. 42 Baxter-st. Tickets 25 cents. Sold at Crowen's, No. 699; Randolph's, No. 683; Firth & Pond's, No. 547; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dêpôt: $45, $50, $100, $165, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, FOURTEENTH-ST., Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges, At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS. HAZELTON BROTHERS, Manufacturers of THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE, IN ALL STYLES OF CASES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

NO SUCH BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BEFORE.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, full iron frame, overstrung, finished throughout in the best possible manner, and warranted, will be sold to suit the times. Any one wanting a good, reliable piano, at half the value, will call at the music-store No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD'S PIANO-FORTES were awarded 1st premium at the late Fair of American Institute, 1859. Manufactory and Wareroom 173 Grand-st., entrance in Baxter. Warranted for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

A LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS IN music, and would also take a position as soprano singer in a choir; the best references given. Address C. M. V., No. 145 West 37th-st., New-York.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Portland.

What is Thought of the Presidential Election in England.

Important Financial Arrangement Between the Banks of England and France.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

Francis II. Making Preparations to Evacuate the Place.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Canadian*, Capt. GRAHAM, from Liverpool at 1½ P. M. of the 22d, *via* Londonderry afternoon of the 23d ult., arrived here at 4:20 P. M., to-day.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by to-night's boat to Boston, and will be due at New-York at 5 P. M., to-morrow.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 18th.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 23d.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The result of the American Presidential contest is commented on by the English Press with satisfaction.

The Empress EUGENIE had arrived in Scotland, and was temporarily sojourning in Edinburgh, preparatory to visiting the Duke of Hamilton.

It was announced that the English Ministers to Vienna and Berlin are to change places.

The British steamer *Bull Dog*, Capt. McCLINTOCK, had returned to Portsmouth, after a survey of the deep sea route for a North Atlantic cable. The result was not known.

The Brazilian war-corvette *Doña Isabel*, was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, on the way from Marseilles to Lisbon. It was reported she had gone to pieces, and a hundred seamen and twenty-three officers lost.

The Prince of Wales had resumed his studies at Oxford. He was received there with much rejoicing.

There was considerable excitement in London on the 21st, caused by a report that the Emperor NAPOLEON had quietly arrived in England, and would reach London that afternoon. The railroad stations were besieged, and the story turned out a hoax.

The financial situation underwent an important change on the 21st, an arrangement having been consummated by which the Bank of England lends £2,000,000 sterling in gold to the Bank of France, on security of a deposit of silver to an equal amount. The arrangement has caused a great buoyancy of funds and advance in consols of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent.

The *Times* City Article hopes the arrangement will terminate the prevailing uncertainties of the money market, and lead to an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount.

The *Daily News* says opinions are generally in favor of the measure, but cautions the public against being too sanguine, and shows that, as a drain is going on from both countries, this relief may be purchased at the ultimate cost of an increased future difficulty.

The *Herald's* City Article also regards the measure as only palliative.

There were no Gold withdrawals from the Bank on the 21st.

In the Discount market, there was a tendency to greater ease. Good bills were taken at a reduction from the Bank minimum. The demand at the Bank was moderate.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that Count DE MORNY was going to Rome on a special mission with an autograph letter from the Emperor. It was also stated that Count PERSIGNY contemplates retiring from the London Embassy, to be succeeded by Count WALEWSKI.

The Bourse was quiet. Rentes closed at 70f.15c.

ITALY.

The seige of Gaeta continued. The batteries of Cappucini and Santa Agota had been placed in a position which would definitely reduce the place. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but the defection in the staff officers was increasing.

Col. PIANELLI had surrendered a battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese.

Further resistance by the Bourbon troops was paralyzed by the insubordination of chiefs and the confusion which prevailed. Negotiations were, however, progressing on the subject.

The clergy of the Neapolitan Provinces were paying homage to VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was about to return to his See.

The rumors of a new Sardinian loan were contradicted.

The dowager Queen of Naples, with the young Princess, had arrived at Rome.

The French were about to occupy Terracina.

The Queen of Spain had presented a rich sword to Gen. GOYON. It was reported that Gen. GOYON declared that he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbon troops, who took refuge in the Roman States, either to FRANCIS II. or VICTOR EMANUEL.

It was believed that a complete evacuation of Gaeta had been resolved on.

Castle Retterstein, near Munich, had been prepared for the reception of FRANCIS II.

Explanations are said to have been asked of Piedmont by France, whether it is with its sanction that GARIBALDI signifies an intention to attack Venetia in the Spring. The plan attributed to GARIBALDI is to land on the Dalmatian coast, get into Montenegro, and raise the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

A statement was current that the British Government intimated to France its intention of recognizing the new Kingdom, and that NAPOLEON had signified his willingness, provided it was postponed until the King of Naples evacuates Gaeta.

Sardinia claims the cannons taken from the 16,000 Neapolitans disarmed in the Papal Territory, but a Commission of French and Sardinian officers was to settle all questions arising from the entry of the Bourbon troops into Roman territory.

Reactionary movements were at work, and it was stated that five Neapolitan provinces were in a state of siege on account of the movements of the anti-annexationists. The province of Alvazzi had partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Terracini, but Cardinal ANTONELLI had protested, and Gen. GOYON intimated to them that they must evacuate.

RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg report the river full of ice and navigation to Cronstadt stopped.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters speak of a guarantee from the German Confederation, joined by Russia, for securing Venetia to Austria, as necessary for the security of Germany.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 27 has reached England.

The Volunteer movement was making satisfactory progress.

There were vague rumors of a probable early reduction of 25 per cent. on duties on cotton goods and yarns.

Bombay markets were very quiet, and generally unchanged. Freights were tending downwards.

BRAZIL.

Political news is unimportant. Exchange on London, 27.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23.

A dispatch from Naples on Thursday says, that FRANCIS II. burst a blood-vessel yesterday. A steamer arrived from Gaeta for medical assistance.

The Queen, mother and children, have left for Civita Vecchia.

A Ministerial change was expected.

The Board of Trade have commenced inquiring into the burning of the steamship *Connaught*.

The Empress EUGENIE is expected to return to France on the 10th of December.

FRANCE.

The prohibition against the exportation of iron has been abolished.

It is stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia have commenced.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Plymouth Friday morning. She was received with a royal salute and visited by the Port Admiral and officials. It is expected she will sail for Madrid in the evening.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of Cotton for the week at about 33,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The market opened very dull and with a decline of ⅛d. on all descriptions, and even more for inferior qualities. On Thursday there was an improved tone, but no advance in prices. The sales of Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Mobile	6¾d.
Middling Orleans	6⅞d.	Fair Uplands	7⅜d.
Fair Mobile	7⅜d.	Middling Uplands	6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 575,000 bales, of which 437,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices of all kinds of goods are slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR declined 6d. ℘ bbl.; American, 28s. 6d.@31s. WHEAT dull, and 2d.@3d. lower; red, 11s.@13.; white, 12s. 6d.@14s. ℘ cental. CORN quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet to day, and buyers demand a reduction, while sales of inferior WHEAT have been made at a slight decline.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

WAKEFIED, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report BEEF dull. PORK quiet but firm. BACON quiet. LARD buoyant and all qualities slightly higher; American quoted at 70s., but market bare TALLOW firm at 59s. 6d.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

PROVISIONS dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 22.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. RESIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull and freely offered at 34s.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Produce Market is generally quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

WHEAT declining, and lower qualities 1s.@2s. lower. SUGAR dull and slightly declined. COFFEE firm. TEA—Quotations barely maintained. RICE quiet. TALLOW firm at 61s. LINSEED OIL, 29s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Illinois Central Railroad	26 @25¼
New-York Central Railroad	78 @80
Erie Railroad Stock	34½@34¼

LATEST.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23—Noon.

Consols are at 93¾@93⅞ for Money and Account. The Money Market is slightly easier.

Illinois Central Railroad	25¾@— dis.
New-York Central Railroad	78½@—
Erie Railroad Stock	33¾@33½

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOMICIDE OF LEONARD GANDER.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the affray which occurred on Sunday evening last, at the lager-bier saloon No. 142 Essex-street, when LEONARD GANDER, a young German, residing at No. 148 Essex-street, was mortally wounded by another German, named XAVIER HOCKREITER. It appeared from the evidence that GANDER and some friends had been carousing together in the bier saloon, and that the former went out for a few moments upon the sidewalk. Presently his companions heard angry words passing between him and two other men named XAVIER and CHARLES HOCKREITER, father and son, who came along the street. What occasioned the dispute, however, did not transpire, and when the other persons came out of the saloon, XAVIER HOCKREITER was chasing GANDER around a wagon, which stood in the street, and finally succeeded in stabbing him with a dirk-knife which he carried in his hand. HENRY KLOTZ, one of GANDER's friends, ran up to assist the latter, and he knocked HOCKREITER into the gutter. CHARLES HOCKREITER then went to his father's assistance and struck KLOTZ, who also knocked him down, but he regained his feet and stabbed his antagonist. The police by this time came up and arrested the HOCKREITERS, who were taken to the Station-house, and the injured men were conveyed to their respective homes, GANDER's death occurring on Tuesday morning from the effects of the wound. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination of the body and found that deceased had received a stab in the left side, cutting into the stomach, and sufficient, in his opinion, to cause death. The jury declared upon the evidence that deceased had died from exhaustion, consequent upon hemorrhage from the wound, and charged XAVIER HOCKREITER with having inflicted the injury with some instrument to them unknown. The accused was then committed to the Tombs, pending action by the Grand Jury. He said that he was a native of Germany, 47 years of age, and a turner by trade. With reference to the charge, he stated that it was not true that he had inflicted the stab, as he had no knife to do it with. Deceased was 19 years of age.

A POLISH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The Polish Exiles residing in New-York, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Polish struggle for liberty on Saturday night last at the Cooper Institute. There was a large and respectable attendance of intelligent ladies and gentlemen present. JULIAN ALLEN Esq., acted as President. Mr. ALLEN, in a spirited and eloquent address, referred to the Polish struggle of 1830, and to the signs of the times as now being enacted in Europe. He spoke also of the sufferings of Poles now in this country, and that he was willing to do all in his power to alleviate their condition. There had been established in London since 1831 a Polish Benevolent Association, which under the auspices of the Marquis of BREADALBANE, Dukes of SUTHERLAND, SHAFTESBURY, Rear Admiral the Marquis of TOWNSEND, and other prominent gentlemen, has proved a perfect success. And he sincerely trusted that such an association might be speedily established in this City, the metropolis of this glorious land of liberty. Particularly, because he believed the Americans would not be excelled in a work of charity of this nature. A resolution, in compliance with Mr. ALLEN's suggestion, was adopted, that a Committee to consist of ten citizens of respectability be appointed by the Chair, to be known as "The Polish National Relief Committee," with power to devise a plan for the permanent formation of a benevolent institution in the City of New-York, similar to other charitable societies, for the benefit of deserving Poles and their widows and orphans. The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Wilson G. Hunt, John Bryan, John L. Tucker, Peter Cooper, Moses H. Grinnell, Geo. Opdyke, John J. Astor, Jr.; Thomas W. Pittman, Leopold C. Newman, James Gallatin. Julian Allen, on motion, was added to the Committee. This is an object worthy of attention, and we sincerely hope it will prove as great a success as its London prototype.

A MAN MORTALLY STABBED—MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Late on Tuesday evening a policeman of the Fifteenth Ward found Mr. JAMES MCPYKE, residing at No. 38 West Thirteenth-street, lying upon the sidewalk, nearly opposite his dwelling, and believing him to be drunk, he summoned help to carry him to the Station-house. Upon lifting him, however, the discovery was made that he had received a terrible wound in the abdomen, from which a portion of the bowels had issued. He was at once removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the opinion is entertained that he cannot survive the injury. Who his assailant was the Police have not the remotest idea.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—About two weeks since, a young man named EDWARD SHERIDAN, employed at the stables of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, was so seriously injured, in consequence of falling from a wagon, that his death resulted yesterday. The wagon was loaded with hay, and the deceased was riding on the top, when the man who was driving suddenly attempted to cross the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, making the vehicle jolt so much that SHERIDAN was thrown off, and received the injuries of which he died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—An inquest was yesterday held, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of ESTHER GROGAN, a poor old woman, whose death resulted from compression of the brain, superinduced by falling down stairs, on Monday night last, at No. 134 Worth-street. Deceased had long been in feeble health, and on the evening in question she got up from bed to answer a summons at the street door, but in attempting to go down stairs, she stumbled and fell head foremost to the bottom.

COLONIZATION AND EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AFRICA.—The American Geographical and Statistical Society, will meet at Clinton Hall this evening, and listen to an address from Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of the Niger Valley Exploring Party, on the "Colonization and Exploration of Central Africa."

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—One of the new steamboats which has just been completed by SAMUEL SNEDEN & Co. at Greenpoint, for the New-Haven Steamboat Company, was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of the builders at Greenpoint. She is 300 feet long, 36 feet wide and 12 feet depth of hold.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF $500 IN A BILLIARD SALOON.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John Patton, of No. 91 East Thirty-first-street, went into the billiard saloon No. 679 Broadway, having with him a small trunk, containing $500. He had temporary occasion to leave the place, and supposing his trunk would be safe until he returned, he laid it away in a corner. Upon returning to the saloon after an absence of a few minutes, he found that his property had been taken away, and suspecting Antonio Cordova, Frank M. Robalcaba, and three other men, all natives of Cuba, who were the only persons present, to be the thieves, he called in Detectives King and Smith to arrest them. They were taken to Head-quarters, where in possession of one was found a five-dollar bill, which Mr. PATTON believes he can identify as a part of his money, and another admitted that he had been implicated in the larceny. It is thought that all the money will be recovered. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

DETECTED BY HIS FOOTPRINTS.

Two or three days ago a case containing sixteen plated watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $300, was stolen from the store of Oliver Mills, No. 256 Grand-street, and rifled of its contents in the garden at the rear of the premises. Isaac T. Sands, a young man who had formerly acted as clerk for Mr. Mills, had been seen on the night of the robbery loitering near the store, and he was suspected of being the thief. Accordingly a warrant for his arrest was issued, and yesterday, having been taken into custody, it was found that the boots he had on exactly corresponded with the foot-marks that had been made by the thief in the garden. This circumstance was taken as additional evidence against the prisoner, and Justice KELLY committed him for trial, notwithstanding his denial of guilt. None of the property was recovered.

ROBBERY AT A HOTEL.

Justice KELLY yesterday committed for trial a young man named John Moore, charged with having stolen two valuable overcoats from the guests of the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-street. The garments were found at a pawn-office, where the prisoner had disposed of them. Moore is also suspected of having made the Howard Hotel the scene of his depredations, as considerable clothing has been lost by the boarders in that establishment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Front-street Murder.

CONCLUSION OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

The jury impanneled by Coroner HORTON to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES MCCAULEY, at No. 215 Front-street, on the night of Nov. 29, concluded their labors yesterday, rendering a verdict holding PATRICK KELLY for murder; whereupon the accused was formally commited to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The testimony of importance, taken yesterday, was that of MCTAMANY, who was stabbed in the affray between the accused and deceased.

John McTamany, sworn—Resides at No. 217 Front-street, and is a cooper by trade; was acquainted with Patrick Kelly; don't know McCauley; on Thursday night, 29th inst., saw Kelly on my own stoop at about ten o'clock; parted with him and went to bed; next saw him in the yard of his house, an hour later; Mrs. Kelly called me up; she told me a man in the yard was going to lick her husband; I went into the yard; McCauley and deceased were standing there; they were talking to each other; Mrs. Kelly was standing with them; McCauley, using an oath, said: "If you are a man, come on;" Kelly then struck at him; I went between them, put my right arm about McCauley's neck, and kept Kelly off as much as I could with my left arm; kept hold some time; we went round, and, somehow or other, we tripped down; as we were going down, McCauley hit me on the inside of the left thigh; didn't know, at the time, but what it was his foot he had hit me with; did not know it was cut; then I got up and he also; I got up first, and stood on one side, and McCauley ran right up to Kelly, and the first thing I heard was Kelly halloed "I am stabbed;" Kelly then put his hand over his breast, ran up the inside stairs, where he fell; his wife went up stairs after him, leaving McCauley in the yard; I afterwards went through the basement to the sidewalk in front of the stoop, when I saw Kelly fall in the hallway; McCauley went right over Kelly to the second floor, where he lived; when I saw Kelly fall I called out "Murder;" I felt my leg kind of sore; I found I was cut; a woman, whom I took to be Mrs. McCauley, came up from the basement to me and accused me of having held her husband until Kelly licked him; I denied it, and said I was trying to separate them; I called out that I was stabbed; McCauley came down stairs towards Gold-street; went into my own house; my father and mother got up and tied a piece of flannel around my leg; I then went out and looked for a doctor; was away about an hour and then went to bed; Kelly was striking at McCauley when I had him around the neck; he might have struck him once or twice when McCauley ran towards Kelly; the latter ran to meet him: Kelly had hold of McCauley by the hair of the head, while McCauley had hold of him in the same manner; saw both of their hands striking at each other, but did not see McCauley strike Kelly; the moon was shining brightly; saw nothing in the hand of either man; know McCauley by sight; Kelly was not under the influence of liquor; I was sober as I am now; Kelly never told me that he had a difficulty with McCauley; said nothing when I went into the yard, except might have said "Hold on," when Kelly struck at McCauley; the reason I took hold of McCauley instead of Kelly was, the latter jumped back towards me when Kelly struck at him; I did not strike McCauley—did not attempt to do so; did not hold him for the purpose of giving Kelly a chance of whipping him, but to prevent their fighting; can't say whether McCauley was in liquor or not; he did not look like a drunken man.

Joseph Schmede, sworn—Resides at No. 62 Main-street, and is a moulder; works for Taylor, Campbell & Co., where deceased worked; Kelly told me the day before he was stabbed, that there was a difficulty between him and McCauley—that man next door, he said; he did not say who the man was; he said that man's wife was blaming his wife for putting poison in his drink, and that it made her sick; Kelly said he could vouch for his own wife; she would not poison a dog; Kelly said if he did not stop talking, there would be a fight; told him he had better not—he might get the worst of it; he replied that is the reason he had not fought the man already, because the man had told him that he would stab him.

Sarah McCauley, sworn—I am the wife of accused; I never charged Mrs. Kelly with putting poison in the water.

Thomas Bunton sworn—Resides at No. 215 Front-street, and is a shoemaker; heard McCauley going down stairs, and heard him say that he had challenged Kelly to fight him in the back yard; saw them in the yard from his window; they did not seem to be angry, but at one time they wanted to make peace; thought the third man was trying to separate them; met Kelly on the stairs; he said he was stabbed, and asked me do something for him; witness caught him in his arms as he fell, and then went for a doctor; never knew before this that there was any difference between the parties.

This closed the testimony. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict that Patrick Kelly came to his death by some sharp instrument in the hands of Charles McCauley.

The prisoner was examined, and said he was upwards of 30 years old; was born in England and a working man. He denied the charge.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Raymond-street. Considerable routine business was transacted. A communication was received from GEO. G. REYNOLDS, City Judge elect, asking to have the salary of that office increased from $2,000 to $3,500. Referred to the Committee on Salaries. The Clerk was directed to transmit to the Secretary of State, a statement of the amount of taxable property held by incorporated companies in Kings County. The totals are as follows:

Real Estate	$2,867,280
Personal	6,862,385
Total	$9,729,665

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—JOHN O'BRIEN, indicted with PATRICK COSTELLO for the killing of MARGARET O'BRIEN, wife of the first-named, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge GARRISON. After hearing the testimony for the prosecution the case was submitted, and the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. In the case of COSTELLO, who, since his incarceration, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a child was found in a vacant lot in the Second Ward last night. Coroner HORTON was notified.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. E. B. Morgan, of New-York, and Louis Renaud, of Montreal; Gov. Fairbanks, of Vermont; S. P. Allen, of Rochester; Albert Richards, of Troy, and H. R. Stevens, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Judge Amasa, J. Parker, A. Boody, (President of the Wabash and Toledo Railroad,) Rev. J. L. McKim, of Philadelphia; Alderman S. D. Crane, of Boston; W. G. E. Pope, of New-Bedford, and Zenus Barnum, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas.

Judge Church, of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. G. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.; James Chalmers and N. M. Tannor, of Virginia; Col. R. H. Hansley, of Kentucky, and W. Van Wyck, of North Carolina, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Wells, of Connecticut; T. J. Coffee, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; Col. J. H. West, of Rhode Island; H. Coggswell and M. A. Kellogg, of Philadelphia, and Ira Davenport, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Van Rennselaer, of Greenbush, and W. B. Sprague, of Albany, are at the Everett House.

C. M. Hinman, of Paris, and W. Higham, of South Carolina, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

New-Jersey.

SEWING-MACHINE INJUNCTIONS.—In the United States Circuit Court, District of New-Jersey, Jersey City, yesterday, on motion of GEORGE GIFFORD, Esq., of counsel for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, Judge DICKERSON granted injunctions in eight sewing-machine cases against parties in Newark, who were sued for infringing the sewing-machine feed patents owned by these Companies. These are the same patents in favor of which a very large number of decisions have at various times been made by United States Circuit Courts, and the validity of which has always been sustained.

Court Calendar—FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43.

The Supreme Court, General Term, will meet to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 980, 1942, 1713, 1608, 1004, 1900, 1986, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006, 1898, 1944, 1968, 738, 839, 1616, 101, 831, 331, 1084, 1346, 518, 1542, 1586, 1344, 1854, 1702, 1561, 1593, 165, 677, 1503, 809, 1549, 1551, 1511, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1611.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers.—Nos. 29, 29½, 34, 38. Issues of law, &c.—Nos. 77, 80, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 99, 100, 106, 108, 109½, 111, 114, 115.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 385, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 767, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 856, 412, 438, 498, 810, 740, 162.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2053, 2329, 61, 23, 91, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 42. *Part II.*—Nos. 112, 2212, 2292, 380, 381, 331, 2188, 2189, 2197, 2235, 2393, 1773, 2099, 2105, 2184, 324, 1870, 2289.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS IN THE FIRE!

HERRING'S SAFE THE CHAMPION!

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1860.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gentlemen: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, purchased from you a few years since, has just passed through the fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our books, papers and money in as good a state of preservation as when put in the safe, not a sign of fire on them, although it was not got out for fifty-eight hours after the fire commenced. We can cheerfully recommend your safes as being all they claim to be—the Champion Safe of the World.

O. F. FULLER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of the subscribers,

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

$1,000 reward is still offered to any person who can prove that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates, from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers, No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-streets. Out of town orders attended to carefully.

[Advertisement.]

"Rose Elmer" is produced at BARNUM's Museum only three days longer. It is a thrilling representation of the characters and scenes so graphically portrayed by Mrs. Southworth in her great Ledger story. It is performed this Afternoon and Evening, when Miss DAWSON, the great Musical Wonder, will appear. All the other novelties and wonders are to be seen.

[Advertisement.]

The North and South agree on one point, and that is that KNOX, northwest corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, makes the only Hat fit for a gentleman. There is a peculiarity of style, finish and elegance about his manufactures which always commends them to an artistic and cultivated taste. Observe a handsome man on Broadway, and he will be sure to wear a Knox hat.

[Advertisement.]

UNEXCELLED BY ANY OTHER PREPARATION.—HOLLOWAY's celebrated Balsamic Ointment for the speedy and effectual cure of burns, scalds, wounds or excoriations. It is quick in operation and allays pain and inflammation in a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For.	
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. 8
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
North Briton	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of Washing'n.	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 22
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
United King'm.	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 26
Atlantic	New-York	Havre	Dec. 29

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
C. of Washing'n.	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Illinois	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 21
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 22
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 24
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 28
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 29
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Atlantic	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 5
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 5
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Dec. 11

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets.. . 4 33 | Moon rises .. 12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 46 | Gov. Island. 2 35 | Hell Gate.... 3 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Schufeldt, Havana, Hargous & Co.; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Whiting, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Jersey Blue, Chadsey, Newport, master.

Ships F. W. Bailey, Dyer, Melbourne, Fisher, Records & Co.; W. F. Schmidt, Sears, Charleston, C. Carow; Gondar, Gooding, Liverpool, Trenholm, Bros. & Co.; Golden Eagle, Swift, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks S. Moxley, Holm, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Marmion, Adams, Londonderry, John Riley.

Brigs Water Witch, Jackson, Wilmington, Peck & Church; T. M. Mahew, Frith, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Alruccabah, Bonner, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Triumph, Lurvey, Havana, J. B. Gager; S. Wright, Johnson, Elizabethport, R. W. Trundy; D. A. Berry, Voorhis, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. Godfrey, Russell, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Whistler, Presby, Taunton, master; S. T. Abbott, Ludlum, Philadelphia, James Hand; F. Currie, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. On Sunday, Dec. 2, left the Bar; same day, at 5½ P. M., off Charleston, passed steamship Huntsville; 3d inst., 10 A. M., 20 miles S. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia; at 10¾ A. M., signalised steamship Alabama; 12 M., off Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia, all bound S.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Flora, (Br., of London,) Savage, Belfast 42 ds., with coal to order. Oct. 27, lat. 57, lon. 8, spoke bark Black Eagle, bound W.

Bark S. H. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Small, Havana Nov. 21, with sugar, &c., to master. Had very heavy weather; was off Barnegat Nov. 30. Dec. 2, experienced a very heavy gale from W. N. W. Dec. 4, off Fire Island, saw schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport,) steering S. W.; also, saw ship Star of the Union, for New-York.

Brig Thomas Swan, Bockelman, Carthagena Nov. 15, with hides, India rubber, fustic, &c. From Hatteras to Sandy Hook, had very strong gales from W. N. W., with snow. About 10 miles E. of Cape Antonia, saw a bark ashore. No date, lat. 26, lon. 79 45, passed schr. Python, of Bluefield, steering N. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig G. T. Ward, Briggs, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Charles Heath, Loud, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal for Boston.

Brig Catharine Rogers, Getchell, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Cordelia, (3-masted,) Horn, Glasgow, Sept. 15, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage, sprung foremast, split sails, stove bulwarks, swept decks, &c. No date, John Brown, a seaman, fell from aloft, and was killed. No date, Geo. Flootman and Charles Lange, both seamen, died from exposure.

Schr. Jamestown, Latouretta, Richmond 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to James Hunter & Co.

Schr. M. E. Parmelee, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. A. H. Manchester, Nickerson, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ned, Thompson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Edwin, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. A. Abrams.

Schr. C. Fantanzzi, Wooster, Eastport 5 ds., with fish and laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Arctic, Hix, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Safford & Dodge.

Schr. Richard Borden, Arnold, Baltimore, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Waterloo, Condon, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Newark, with iron for Wareham.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Emily Dennison, Hayes, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Silk, Coffin, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Larch, Wilson, Elizabethport, coal for Salem.

Schr. Willow Harp, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Schr. Alfred, (Br., of Guernsey, 3-masted,) fm. Malaga 50 ds.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, from Fernandina, Fla.—Both by pilot boat Edwin Forrest, No. 15.

Also, 2 ships, 2 barks, and 1 brig unknown.

Sailed.

From Quarantine, at 4½ A. M., steamship John Bell, for Glasgow; Africa, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Quaker City, for Havana; Marion, for Charleston. Ships Aurora, for Liverpool; Princeton, for Liverpool; Resolute, for Bristol. Bark Francis Secor, for Naples.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Arr. ship Gaspee, from Calcutta; steamer J. Whiting, from Savannah; brigs Vesta, from Galveston; Elmira, from St. Martin's.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 4.—Steamship Alabama, from New-York, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Dec. 5.—Steamship Mount Vernon, from New-York, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning.

Miscellaneous.

Pilot Boat Mary Taylor, No. 5, came up yesterday from a cruise at sea, and reports having experienced a heavy gale Dec. 1, from W. N. W., with snow and rain. Ran in under Fire Island, in 5½ fathoms, and anchored. Being short of fuel at 9 A. M., sent the yawl ashore for wood, when a heavy surf commenced setting in on the beach, so much so that in launching the yawl from the beach, she was twice capsized, when the men, being nearly benumbed with the cold, repaired to the Underwriters' Station-house, where they found everything at hand for making a fire, with fuel in abundance. Here they remained through the night and part of the next day, when, the surf having gone down, they succeeded in getting off to their vessel. The men say they must have perished, but for the shelter of the Station-house.

The Supplement for December of American Lloyds' Registry of Shipping is published. It contains the names of 29 ships, 15 barks, 32 brigs and 37 schooners, newly surveyed. Published by E. & G. W. Blunt.

The ship Star of the Union, Gorham, from Turks Island, reported below, has probably proceeded on to Boston, as orders to that effect have been sent down in the pilot boats.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.—Schr. Sally Poiner, (of Milton, Del.,) from Baltimore, with a cargo of coal, bound to New-York, is ashore on Hampton Bar, with 5 feet of water in her hold. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

[PER CANADIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Nov. 15, E. Parke and Ionic, at Marseilles; Humboldt, at Hamburg; 16th, Arcade, at Havre; W. B. Dean, at Dublin; 18th, Faith, at Pill; America, at Liverpool; Rhine and J. Martin, at Deal; 20th, Vancluse and Prerogative, at Deal; Amazon, at Bristol; 21st, Howard, at Queenstown; Ontario, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Nov. 17, Cleopatra, at Fleetwood.

Arrived from Mobile—Nov. 17, Victorine, at Havre.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Carlyle, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 17, Regina, from Falmouth; Camden and Flora Southard, from Glasgow; 18th, Patrick Henry and Gregorin, from Deal; Mary Ann, from Queenstown; 17th, Empire, from Liverpool; 20th, Daring, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Oct. 7, Pocahontas and Sir J. Mandeville, from Calcutta.

Sailed for Mobile—Nov. 19, Parliament, from Deal; 20th, Windsor Forest, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—17th, Arran, from the Clyde; 19th, Philanthropist, from Deal; 20th, Charles Wood, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Martha Whitmore, which was ashore near St. John's Point, has got off.

The Camden, from the Clyde for New-York, has put back.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 23—Noon.

Arrived from New-York—Jacinto at Vigo; Amovcas at Genoa; M. C. Dyer at Marseilles; Wursata at Bowershaven; Morning Star, Tarragon, Evening Star and Ocean Wave at Liverpool; President Fillmore at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Carl Buer and R. R. Summer at Genoa.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN! nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MELODEON—NO. 539 BROADWAY,

The home of classic tastes, beauty, mirth and song, the oldest, most reliable, and popular place of amusement in New-York. The Melodeon is a household word with all lovers of fun. Come early and secure seats. The best articles in the City will greet you. Admission 15 cents; Orchestra chairs 25 cents; Gallery 10 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 precisely.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—TO IRON FIRST-class grocery and express wagons; also, some young men that have served their time at wood work or smith work; they will have a good chance to improve, and steady work the year round, at reasonable wages. Those applying will send their name and address to WILSON & CO., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, stating wages and what they can do.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR TWO LADIES, IN A private family, or where only few boarders are taken, above Madison-square, between Lexington and 7th avs. Will pay $54 monthly for two rooms, (one only furnished,) everything included. References exchanged. Address for one week, Box 1,971 Post-office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE lease and fixtures of a good yard, with horses, carts, screens, tubs and everything complete. Rent low. Now doing a large cash business. Reason for selling,—the owner is engaged in other business. For particulars, address, with full name, CASH, *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook; is a splendid washer and ironer, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 294 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache;* of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache;* of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.